

THE Country Guide

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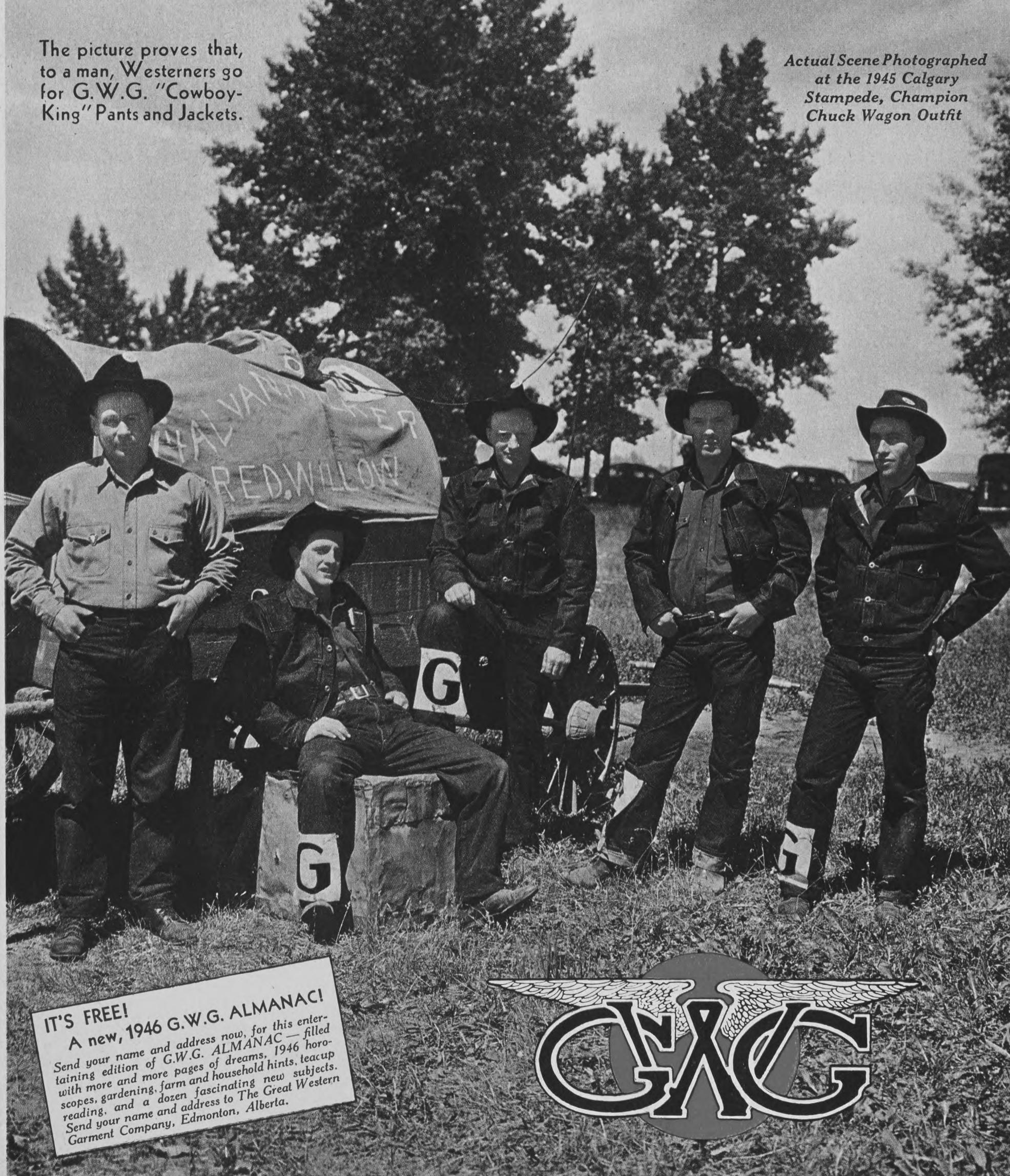


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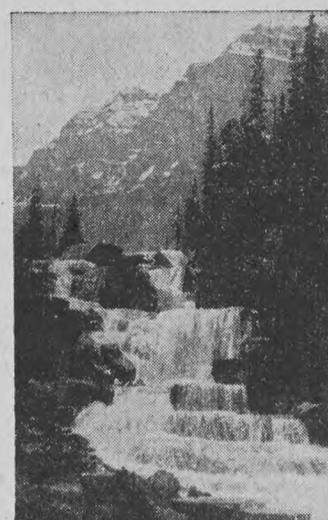


THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT COMPANY, LTD., EDMONTON

Now It Is Labor Trouble

Lumber and mining strikes hit hard—Fruit box supply threatened

By CHAS L. SHAW



JUST when British Columbia appeared to be moving comfortably through the transition period without anxiety or dislocation, labor troubles came along to throw production out of gear and worry everybody.

First of the strikes was that of I.W.A. workers in the forest industries, and its effect was naturally the most far-reaching because 40 cents out of every dollar earned in British Columbia is derived from the forest. When log and lumber production is halted, all elements in the west coast's economy are affected.

As this is written there is no way of telling how long the tie-up will last. There are hopes that it will be terminated in a few days, but some pessimists predict a recurrence of labor strife throughout the summer, in which event British Columbia will suffer considerable delay in getting back on an even industrial keel—a process that seemed to be progressing very well until the loggers walked out.

Trouble Ahead for Fruit Growers

Fruit growers were among the first to see trouble ahead in the event of a prolonged woodworkers' strike. They knew that even last year, under more or less normal conditions, there was a shortage of wooden boxes. They realized that a strike of loggers and sawmill employees, even if of short duration, would curtail the supply of boxes this year. With prospects of a crop considerably greater than in 1945, there was every reason for apprehension.

After some negotiation, the union leaders told the growers that if no agreement was reached in the meantime between strikers and employers the fruit growers would be permitted to take over the Creston box factory in the Okanagan and run it themselves, paying 25 cents an hour over the going rate and work 40 hours a week.

The 40-hour week was one of the basic demands of the forest workers in calling their strike, although they also asked for an increase in wages and union security. The provincial government had already passed legislation setting 44 hours as the standard industrial week in British Columbia. The employers were ready to compromise on wages, but they objected to imposition of the checkoff system and enforced collective bargaining. In other words, they didn't like the closed shop idea.

The mining industry had reason for worry, too, because the miners threatened to strike if they were not given wage increases averaging 29 cents an hour and a shorter (40 hour) work week.

Results of Labor Dispute

Both mining and forest production have been handicapped by shortage of labor for several years, but mining has been at a particularly disadvantageous position inasmuch as the Canadian government gave little encouragement for wartime operation of gold mines and withdrew labor to other industries. The base metal camps were under pressure for more production all the time, but they had difficulty inducing men to work for them. With the war over, both gold and base metal mine operators were hopeful of rebuilding their crews and getting back to normal operation. The miners, however, considered the moment opportune for demanding concessions. The operators say they can't afford them, and the government will probably have to appoint arbitrators to ascertain if there are reasonable grounds for a dispute.

On the labor front in British Columbia nothing seems to be working out

according to expectations. For instance, fruit growers recognized the cause of labor shortages throughout the war period and made elaborate preparations each season to recruit men and women for the harvest period. They had reason to expect that conditions would be much better this year, with thousands of men and women released from war service and industry. Instead, they are facing another difficult problem of finding an adequate harvesting crew.

British Columbia's crops are going to be considerably bigger this year—the apple crop may run over 7,000,000 boxes—and the demand for harvesters will accordingly be more insistent. But government officials say that city industry wages are so much higher than those offered for farm labor that few have applied for harvest labor.

The province is faced with the same task of developing volunteer harvesting corps for the Okanagan and Fraser valleys, Vancouver Island and other farm regions. It is probable that several hundreds of harvesters will be brought in from Alberta again. Last year, about 425 women went to the Fraser Valley from the prairies and they did an excellent job.

Almost every producing area in British Columbia reports indications of bountiful crops. There has been some frost in the Okanagan, but not enough to cause much damage, and crop forecasts range all the way from a record-breaker to "better than last year" when the apple pack was 5,500,000 boxes.

More than ever before interior fruit growers are adopting DDT and other insecticides to keep their trees healthy. The codling moth is being kept well in check and it is hoped to conquer fruit mites as well. The Kootenay country has been afflicted with a peculiar tree disease known as "little cherry." It doesn't render the fruit unmarketable for processing, but it does reduce the value. So far no effective preventive has been discovered.

Expansion Toward The North

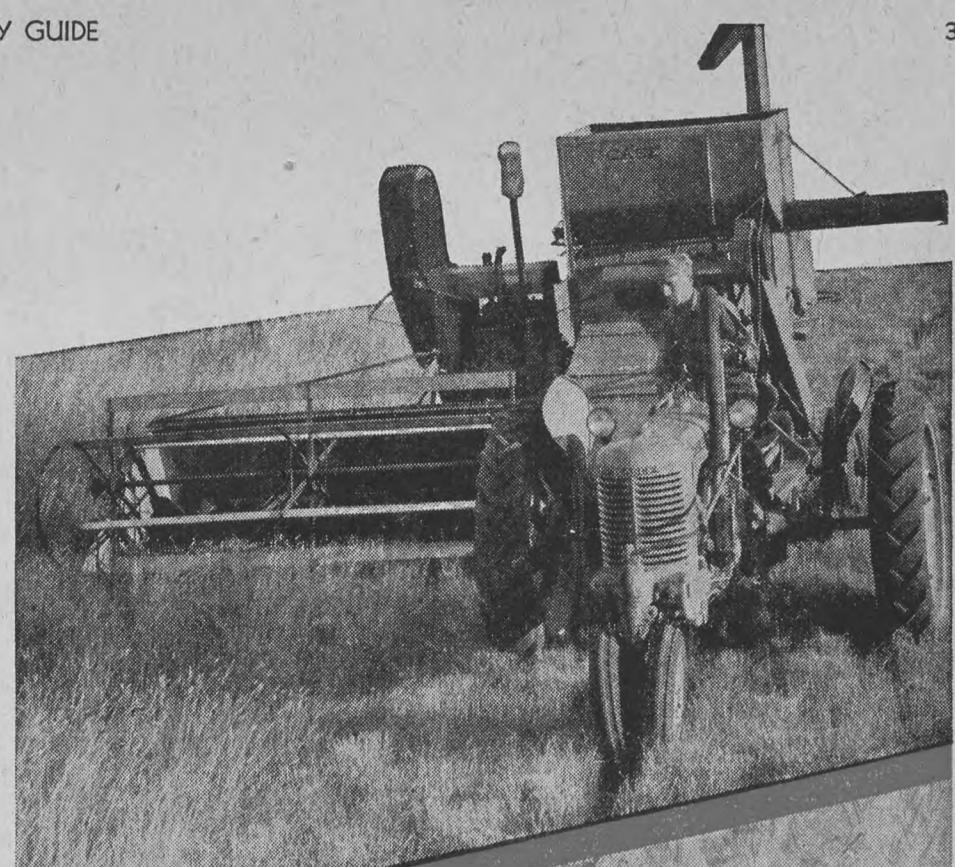
Premier John Hart is more optimistic than ever concerning the possibility of highway and railroad expansion northward, and it would not be surprising if the provincial government itself were to start work on extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Quesnel to the Peace River country through Prince George.

The government appointed a committee of experts to recommend a course of action with respect to this railroad, which is owned by the province. The committee reported favorably on extension and submitted the recommendation that it be built north to Finlay Forks rather than in a more direct way to the Peace River country via Dawson Creek.

In advocating Finlay Forks the committee had in mind the possibility that the railroad might eventually be built through the Yukon to Alaska, in which event Finlay Forks would be a more strategic approach.

Additional encouragement for P.G.E. extension came from the Peace River country when it was announced that coal deposits estimated to contain 100 million tons of coal had been discovered. The coal is said to be located between Hudson Hope and Fort St. John.

It has always been one of Premier Hart's contentions that coal will eventually provide a large proportion of the freight for an extended P.G.E. and that coal will itself justify the construction job.

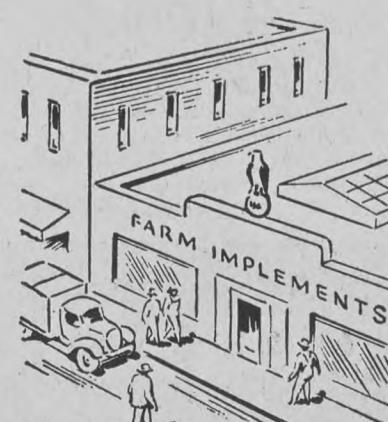


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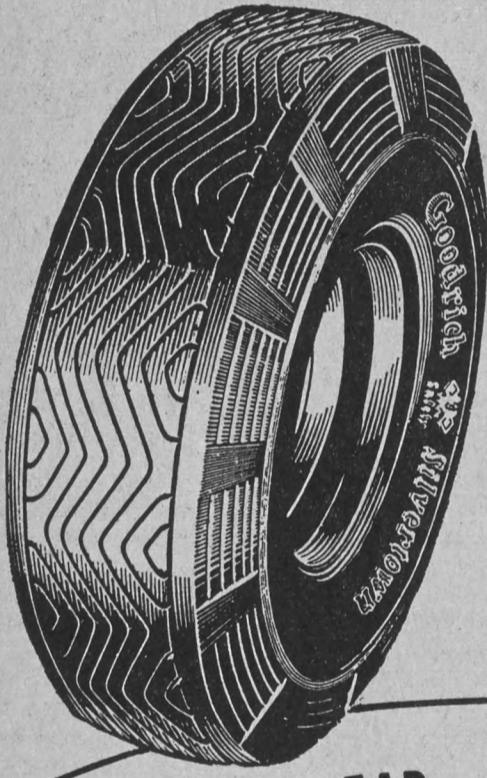
Your Case Dealer will gladly give you full information on the 9-foot Model "M" shown above, or the similar 12-foot "K." Both have rub-bar cylinders and auger-type headers, power-controlled from tractor seat. Case combines also include straight-in-line, canvas-header models taking swath widths of 4½ and 6 feet. Write for folders or catalog on any size of combine, tractor or implement you may need. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.

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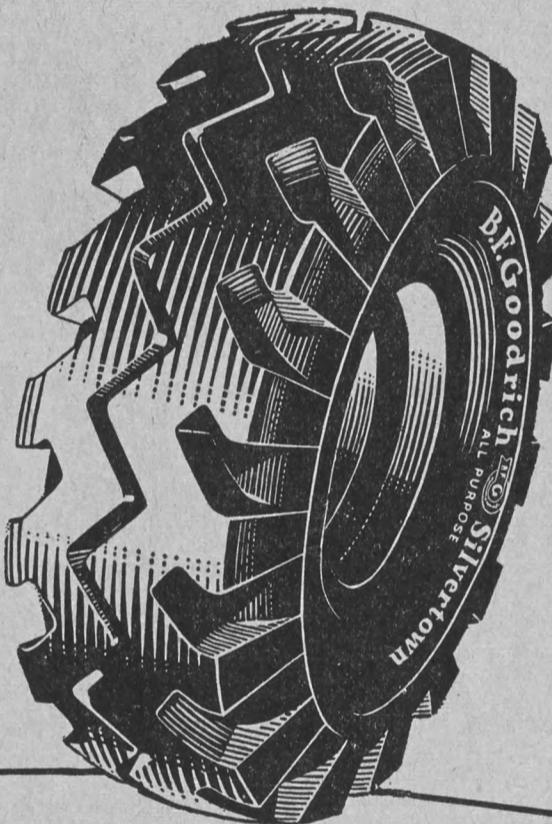
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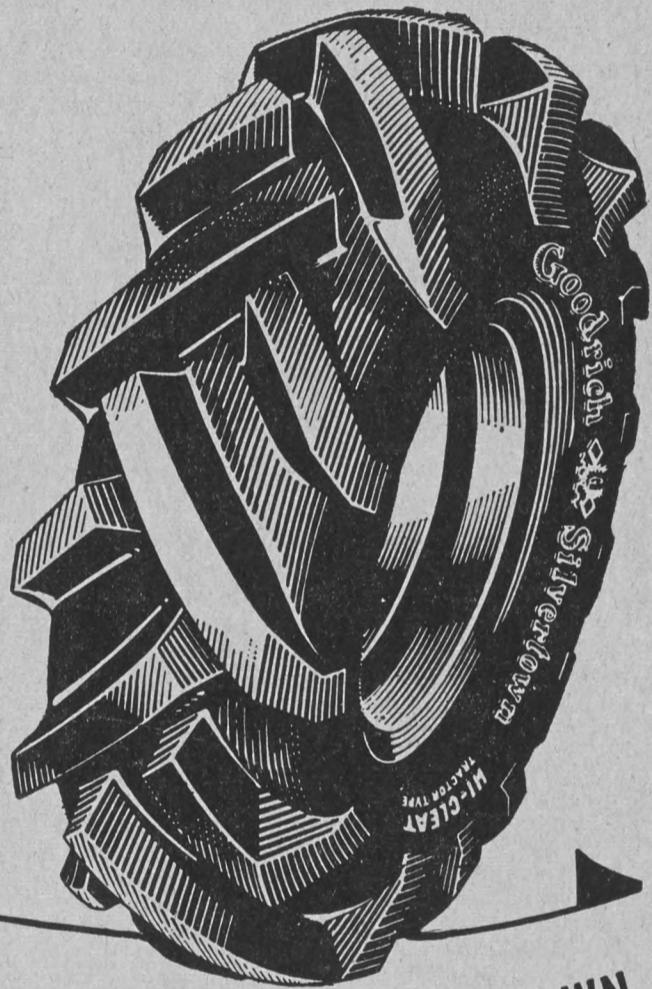
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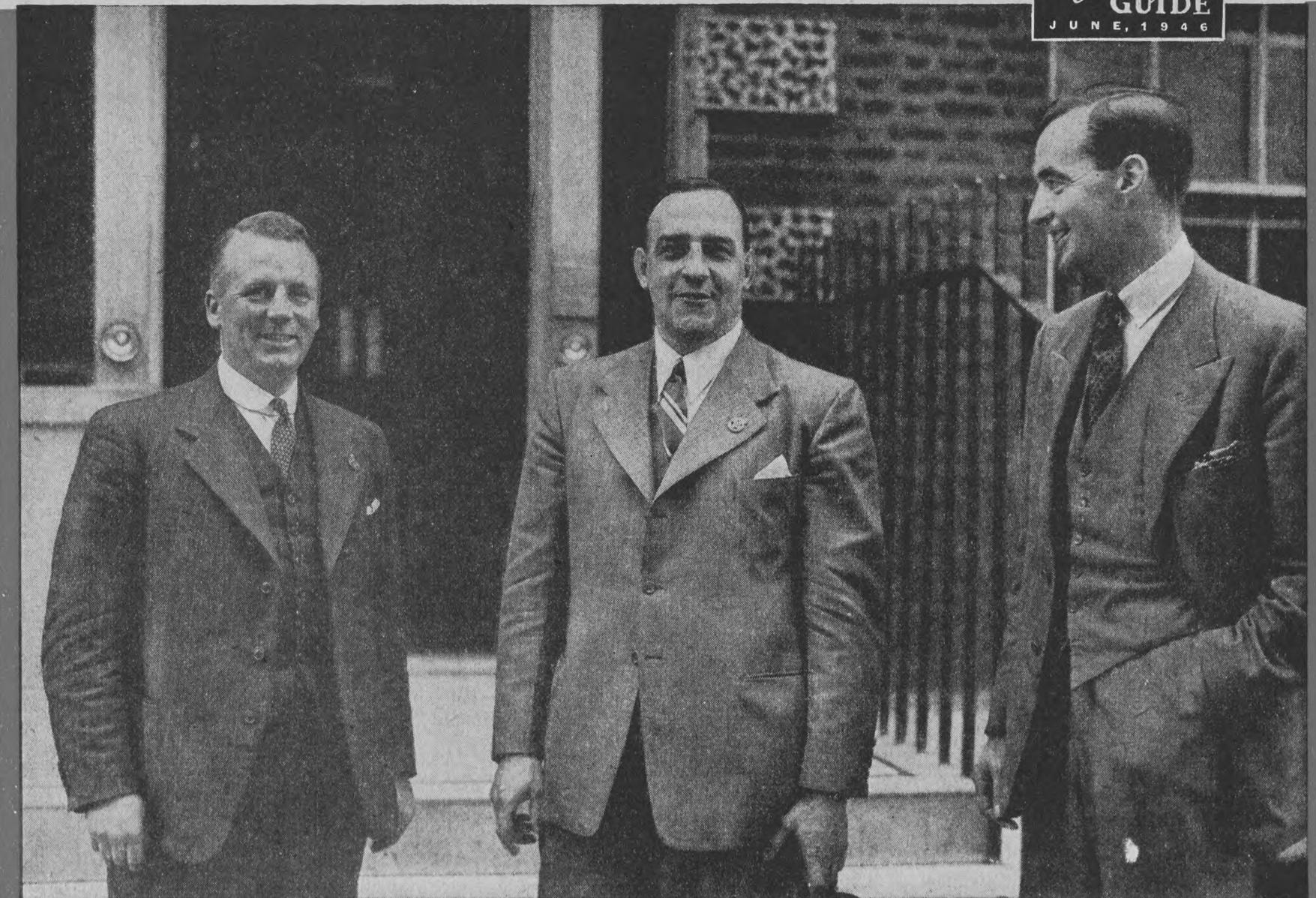
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Mr. James Turner, President of the National Farmers Union of England and Wales (centre), being met by General Secretary J. K. Knowles and Vice-president J. N. McClean on his return from a tour of the Dominions

The N.F.U. of England and Wales

By P. M. ABEL

The National Farmers Union takes the lead in focusing world farm opinion on the major postwar problem affecting agriculture

price guarantees based on the Corn Production Act of 1917.

Those were great days for the new farmers' organization. Branches were formed in every corner of the island. The membership climbed to 100,000. A central office was opened in London. Agriculture obtained a seat at the foot of the table loaded with wartime opportunities and profits.

But after the banquet came the headache. War weary England longed to be quit of controls and return to traditional trading practices. The Corn Production Act was wiped off the statute book in 1921, and with it the whole structure of farm prices collapsed. British agriculture never recovered from the withdrawal of government support after the last war, and if there is one thing the English farmer is determined about now it is that his industry is not going to be exposed to the untempered winds of foreign competition after this one.

Experience in western

Canada has taught us that economic discontent quickens the heart beat of collective organizations. Witness the rise of our grain growers' political and trading organizations after 1904. Or the birth of the pools in the early twenties. So was it in England between the wars. The N.F.U. continued to climb slowly but steadily till it numbered about 135,000 at the commencement of this war, and now stands at 168,000.

Membership fees have been doubled twice, causing temporary setbacks in the rate of growth, but in the end, as the Union grows more vocal on national issues, and more helpful in the day-to-day conduct of farm business, the growth of the organization is resumed.

AS there are about 210,000 farmers in England and Wales on farms of five acres or more, the membership of the N.F.U. commands the allegiance of four occupying farmers out of every five, probably as high a proportion as any voluntary farm group in the world operating on a national scale. Scotland and Northern Ireland have separate farmers' unions, akin to the N.F.U. in spirit and purpose but independent entities.

The high spot in the career of the N.F.U. in the inter-war years was the marketing legislation which followed closely upon the heels of the Ottawa agreement. In season and out the Union had been lamenting Britain's steadily diminishing wheat acreage and advocating a secure market with a standard price for the home producer as a first step in the recovery of agriculture. Incessant clamour directed at successive Conservative governments, traditionally the supporters of agriculture in England, failed to produce results. To the surprise of the farmers themselves a Labor government gave them the



Prime Minister Attlee being escorted by President and Mrs. Turner to the first annual dinner of the N.F.U. since 1939.

Wheat Act of 1932.

This Act was accompanied by the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933. Based on this legislation market schemes controlling nationally the sale of fluid milk, bacon and potatoes have been launched and have brought about a revolution in the marketing of those commodities. Throughout this program the

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WHILE waiting for the rain to clear, nine farmers sat in a tent at an annual puppy show at Harmston Park, near Lincoln, on 31 August, 1904, and discussed their difficulties." So runs the restrained English account. "It was clear to them that singly they could do little or nothing to get their wrongs righted, but that collectively they might do much.

"That led them to discuss the possibilities of starting a farmers' organization, for most of the nine agreed that some at least of their difficulties were their own fault because farmers had never combined to take concerted action to get their grievances remedied.

"One of them, Mr. E. W. Howard, observed: 'If you nine gentlemen will put down a pound apiece, the Union shall be started before the end of the week.' The nine farmers each paid their pound and thus was sown the seed of a tree that was to spread its branches over the whole of the country and serve the farming community north, south, east and west."

By 1907 the Lincolnshire Farmers' Union, as the organization was then named, was a going concern. The Royal Society's show came to Lincoln in that year and Howard's disciples took a stand which attracted the attention of farmers from all over England. The time was ripe for national action. Farmers in other counties were toying with the idea of concerted action. In Shropshire the Butchers Federation had issued a demand for a meat warranty on all fat cattle. In other words if a carcass was condemned after slaughter, the stockman who sold the animal would have to accept the whole loss. The Shropshire farmers tried the Lincolnshire recipe. A committee was appointed. Mass meetings were held. The stock growers, speaking with one voice for the first time, refused to give warranties. In the end the butchers backed down.

The lesson was too obvious. Lincoln and Shrewsbury joined hands in 1908 and the National Farmers Union was born.

From that date the N.F.U. has grown steadily. At the outbreak of the first World War it numbered 20,000 members and the government of the day considered it important enough to seek its assistance in the campaign for greater food production, assistance which was eagerly and effectively given. The farmers' organization accepted an unprecedented degree of government control of agriculture, sweetened with

IT COULD AND IT DID

They said the Dominion-Provincial Conference could not and must not fail---but it failed

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

CANADIANS from coast to coast were shocked on May 3 to learn that negotiations between the Dominion and the nine provinces for a postwar agreement had broken down in complete deadlock.

It meant that a conference launched with such lofty hopes on August 6, 1945, amid stout assertions of "This conference cannot—must not fail" had dragged along for nine months and was then adjourned under circumstances which gave little hope of successful revival.

It meant that Canada was heading into the difficult period of postwar adjustment, carrying heavier loads than ever before, and with the relations between the ten governments still in the old state of prewar depression chaos.

In short, as Premier Stuart Garson of Manitoba phrased it, it was a national calamity.

The consequences of continued failure to find a basis of agreement are so alarming that further efforts are sure to be made to re-convene the conference. There are several possibilities:

1. If nothing further is done, Canada will drift into the difficult postwar years, with the Dominion and each of the nine provinces going its own way, regardless for the most part how the policies of each one affect the others. This is what Premier T. C. Douglas called "the return to economic sectionalism" to "the era of the survival of the fittest—and the slickest."

2. The Dominion government may test its constitutional authority—see how far it can go on its own in providing the sort of economic and fiscal leadership the country demands in the postwar years.

3. If Ottawa attempts to carry out the policy outlined above, and meets with stiff political resistance, Premier Mackenzie King might decide to appeal to the people in a general election for a strong and clear mandate to take national action in matters of national concern.

4. Some formula may be worked out so that Ottawa can sign agreements with those provinces who want to enter into the arrangement.

5. It is still possible—though very unlikely, in view of Premier Duplessis' rejection of the whole basis of the Dominion offer—that when all the provincial premiers become fully aware of the consequences of failure, they will get together and ask Ottawa to re-convene the conference.

THE adjournment of the Conference settled nothing. The problem with which it was grappling has grown more urgent in the ten months or so since it was called, and will rapidly grow more serious. The need for reform in the relations between Dominion and Provinces began to be evident a generation ago. The first grave symptoms showed up in 1913-14. They were masked by the events of 1914-19. They reappeared in more alarming form in 1921-22. They were glossed over by the brief—and, as it now seems—artificial booms of the 1920's. They struck us with full force in the 1930's. Things reached such a sad stage in the depression that in February, 1937, the most important Royal Commission in Canadian history was announced (the Rowell-Sirois inquiry). It began its duties in August, 1937, and presented parliament in May, 1940, with a report in three massive volumes and about 30 appendices. Again war had masked and altered the problem, but this time it could not be completely evaded even in war.

So the Conference of 1941 was called. It met on January 14, 1941. Three provincial premiers—Hepburn, Pattullo and Aberhart—refused even to sit down and discuss the report. The Conference ended abruptly and dismally on the second day, with nothing accomplished.

But the job which the Con-

ference was called to do could not wait. The tax structure of Canada had to be simplified, if this country was to prosecute the war with all necessary vigor. If it could not be simplified by agreement, it had to be simplified by coercion. The Dominion Minister of Finance, Mr. Ilsley, announced on April 29, 1941, that Ottawa intended to raise personal and corporation taxes to the highest level feasible, just as if the provincial governments were not in those fields! But the provincial governments were all collecting such taxes and so were many municipalities. Mr. Ilsley's announcement meant that on top of all the diverse and complicated levies of the provinces and municipalities, he was about to load by far the highest rates in Canadian experience.

THE result would have been appalling. But the minister of finance accompanied his warning by an offer. Provinces could sign a tax suspension agreement, get out of these fields, and receive an assured annual payment equal to what those taxes had been yielding. Or, if they preferred, they could have the net cost of carrying their provincial debt. Four chose one option, five chose the other. They all got out, and left the field exclusively to the Dominion. A very large part of the war effort was financed from income taxes solely collected by the Dominion. Any attempt to finance the war by indirect taxes on costs rather than direct taxes on surpluses would not only have been most inequitable, most unfair to the lower-income brackets, but it would soon have blown the price ceiling into fragments.

These tax-suspension agreements tided Canada over the most formidable obstacle to wartime effectiveness. But they were timed to expire one year after hostilities ceased. If they expire—as they now threaten to do—without new arrangements, then we are heading for plenty of grief.

It would be bad enough if we could go back to the prewar conditions. But time marches on. The war has added vastly to the problem. The postwar load on the provinces will be different and probably much more difficult. The obligations and commitments on the national government are positively staggering. Canada will have trouble enough carrying all her accumulated woes and responsibilities even if the burden is scientifically distributed, so that all parts of the structure bear their just and proper share. But if we merely drift back into the obsolete and inequitable arrangements of the 30's, our new loads will almost surely crush us. There will be insolvency, misery and unemployment in widespread measure.

The Dominion government advanced, last August a comprehensive plan covering:

1. Tax reform.
2. Public spending to create "effective demand."
3. Social welfare.

Its proposals aimed at creating those conditions in Canada which would encourage enterprise and investment; and thus full employment, would use the federal budget to offset booms and depressions; and would enable all provincial governments to finance adequate standards of education and social welfare.

The fate of the plan is well known. Seven provinces were prepared, either as it stood or with minor adjustments, to enter into it. Ontario accepted the principle but rejected the terms, and its own counter-proposal was rejected in turn by the Dominion government as "too costly." The ninth province, Quebec, rejected the proposal in principle; Premier Duplessis contended that it spelled centralization and threatened Quebec's autonomy.

A deal with Ontario would appear to be still possible, though very difficult. A deal with Quebec would appear to be unattainable, short of a change of heart on the part of the Union Nationale government of Quebec.

Some of the theories underlying the whole integrated plan of the Dominion for full employment and a high national income may puzzle the layman, but there is one basic flaw of the constitution which can be exposed in two or three paragraphs, and in language clear to every adult Canadian.

The flaw lies in the historic division of taxes.

THE constitution gave the provinces certain legislative powers. These have been greatly extended by circumstances and by legal interpretation. But the revenues to carry such a growing load were limited. First, the province was restricted to direct taxation. Then, it had to share that field with the Dominion, upon which no restriction of any kind was imposed.

For 50 years the Dominion respected the fact that the provinces were confined to direct taxation and carefully avoided any invasion into that field. It was driven in by the First Great War, and in the Second Great War it had to rely very largely on direct taxes.

For a reason which will be explained in a moment, it is of the greatest importance to all Canadians that the Dominion government not only stay in the direct taxation field but rely more and more upon it in carrying the nation's postwar load.

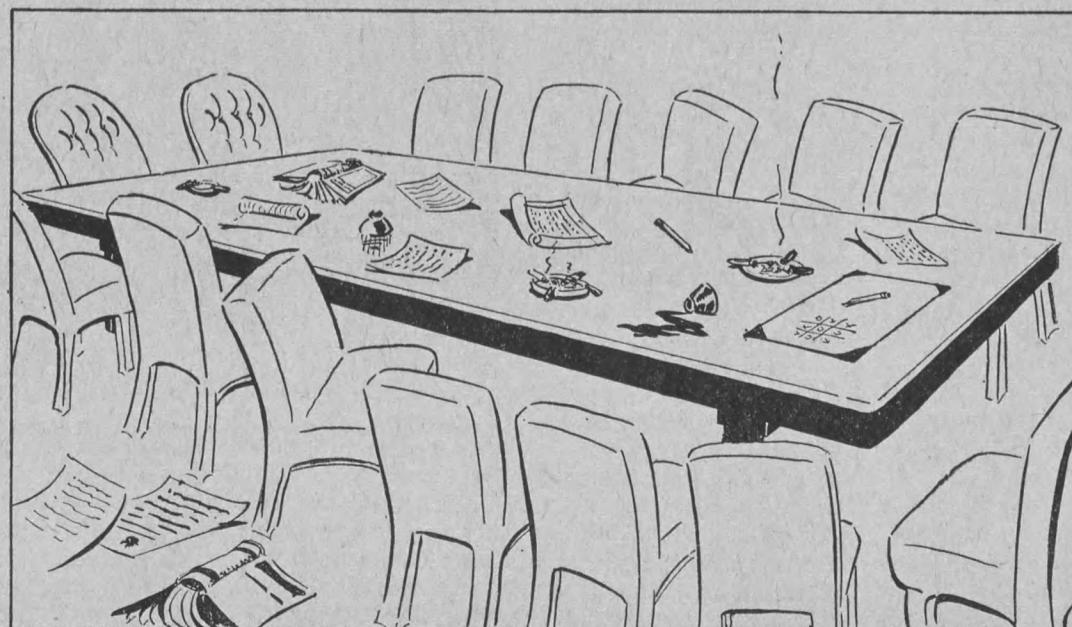
That reason is the effect which taxation has upon the national income and upon full employment.

Taxes upon income (personal and corporation) and estates, are levies upon surpluses. They do not add to the cost of production. A business or an individual does not pay them if it has no profits or no net income. They do not—unless the rates are excessive—discourage persons from

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The Fathers of Confederation.



The Fathers of Re-Confederation.

Robert Sinton--Prairie Pioneer



Walks four to six miles daily . . .

By GRANT MacEWAN

would sometimes drag a sheet in the dewy grass until it was wet and then ring the water from it into a bucket. From the beginning, however, he was more interested in mixed farming than in wheat alone. He got a hint from the Mounted Police and went into dairying and poultry and sold his butter and eggs to the force.

Early in the following year, Regina was declared the capital of the North West Territories, instead of Battleford. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney arrived to take up residence, in August (1883). There was rejoicing around Regina, but elsewhere the choice of the new site met with a rather mixed response. There was one prized editorial from a Winnipeg paper which Mr. Sinton carried and read on selected occasions in later years. Those selected occasions were mainly when he visited Saskatoon because he found the editorial was more popular in Saskatoon than in Regina. Anyway, here it is as he presented it:

"One thing is certain, Regina will never amount to anything more than a country village or town, for the simple reason that in neither its position nor its surroundings is there anything to give it the slightest commercial importance. Situated in the midst of a vast plain of inferior soil, with hardly a tree to be seen as far as the eye can range, and with about enough

water in the miserable little creek known as Pile-of-Bones, to wash a sheep, it would scarcely make a respectable farm, to say nothing of being fixed upon as a site for the capital of a great province. The place has not a single natural advantage to recommend it." That's the editorial—but Mr. Sinton often pointed with pride to the fact that the same Regina—his Regina—was host city to the World's Grain Show exactly 50 years after that caustic editorial was written.

Came 1885, and the thing the settlers feared more than prairie fire, happened. It was rebellion, with Indian sympathy on the opposing side. Homesteader Sinton offered his services and he and his teams were put to work at once hauling ammunition to the scene of the shooting. Could be dangerous sport, especially when bushes and tall grass anywhere along the trail might

be hiding snipers. Sinton was at Fort Carlton when they decided to abandon that post following the skirmish at Duck Lake. And when the rebellion was over, Mr. Sinton continued to do freighting for the Police. Freighting over those long and lonely trails in winter wasn't what one would term fun and there was no feather bed to look forward to at the end of the day. When the thermometer said 40 below in January, 1886, Sinton was seen leaving Regina for Prince Albert, just as in fair weather. He would make the round trip in 28 days. And here is his own description of the luxury afforded by a night-camp on the trail.

"(We would) try to reach a bluff every night. To shelter our horses we removed the snow with shovels, down to the grass in the shelter of a bluff, banked up the snow for further shelter, blanketed the horses with two covers each, one under and one over the harness. . . . For our own shelter, we followed the same plan of digging down to the grass, completing the structure by throwing a heavy canvas over our snow bedroom. What with hay and robes, in addition to a log fire at our feet, we spent the night in such degree of comfort as one may imagine."

IN '86 Robert Sinton began dealing in horses. The settlers needed more power and Sinton would buy range horses in Montana and drive them overland to Regina. One of his early purchases consisted of 150 head, which he swam across the Missouri River where the city of Great

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and different from this picture at 31, just after returning from the Riel Rebellion and before he became a breeder and importer of purebred Clydesdale horses.

ON May 17, 1946, Robert Sinton of Regina celebrated his ninety-second birthday. And of the ninety-two, no fewer than sixty-eight action-packed years have been spent in his adopted mid-western Canada. He had a ringside seat at one of the biggest shows in our history, the dramatic unfolding of an agricultural empire—and no one on the frontier contributed more to development.

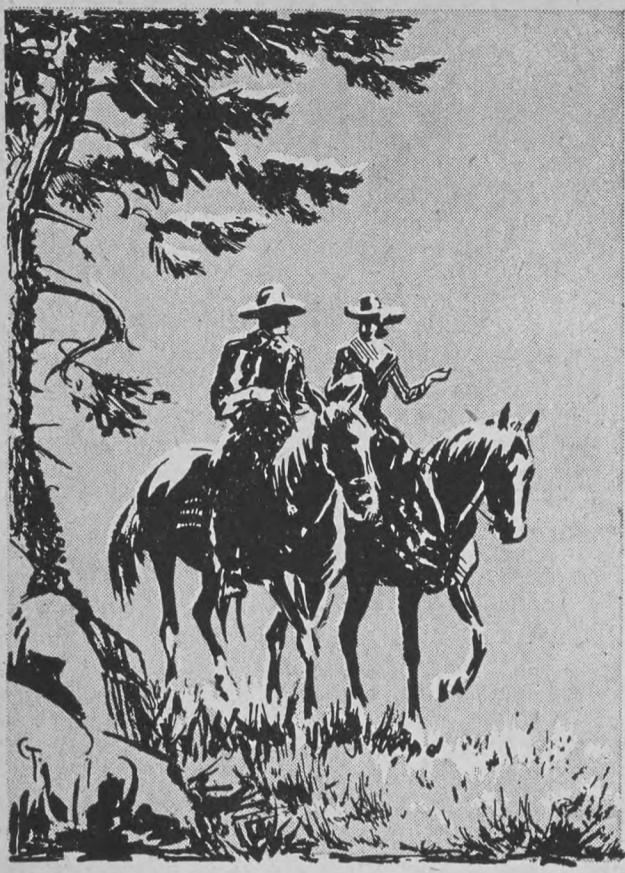
It was in 1878 that he said goodbye to his Beauharnois County home, in old Quebec. He was going west, going to break new trail out there where the buffalo and the Indians had never heard the whistle of a railway locomotive. This was the way young Sinton travelled: Rail to Sarnia; boat to Duluth, then rail to Fisher's Landing on the Red River in Minnesota, and finally by stern-wheel river boat to Winnipeg.

At Winnipeg he stopped long enough to buy a pair of oxen and some outfit. That was the custom among the landseekers. Guessing where the C.P.R. would be built was a popular pastime in those days because everybody wanted to get land which would be close to the rails, when the rails came. Sinton staked his bet on the area now marked by Rapid City and drove on westward to locate a homestead.

The first summer on the frontier was filled with toil, otherwise rather uneventful. The first winter, however, was different. It was savage and there was a blizzard which was not to be forgotten. Robert Sinton was almost caught in that storm. One of his neighbors, Johnny Dunbar, was half a mile from his buildings and was frozen to death while trying to find his way home. Homesteaders turned out to search; and when they found the body they made a rough coffin and buried the victim beneath the floor of his cabin, the only place they could dig, with the inadequate tools available.

The Canadian Pacific rails were being extended westward, but those who envisioned Rapid City as a mighty metropolis were due for disappointment because Brandon was on the route and Rapid City was not. So, when Sinton and some of his neighbors (including the Grassicks) got title to their homesteads in '82, they pulled up stakes and moved farther west. Some of the travellers pitched camp at beautiful Fort Qu'Appelle, which point, according to rumor, might be fixed upon for the capital of the North West Territories. Sinton, however, was following the new rails until he deviated to climb Pilot Butte hill. From the summit Sinton looked west and south over the fertile plains and caught a vision of agricultural things to come. He pushed on to Pile-of-Bones Creek.

AMONTH after Robert Sinton's arrival at his destination, the first railway train steamed in and then the place was renamed—the dilapidated little town shook off its undignified name of Pile-of-Bones and became Regina. Still there was no Land Office and since possession was considered nine-tenths of the law, "squatting" was the rule. Sinton went about three miles south and got good land—but it was dry. It was so hard to get water for the house that he



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He said: "What are you afraid of?"

"I think," she told him, "you know enough about Boston Bill to take care of yourself. He warned you. You probably know enough about any of these riding bums to watch them wherever you are. You've probably spent your life with them."

He said: "You can ease off with the spurs."

She had her own temper. He saw it come to her face and lips; he saw her eyes narrow and lose warmth. She said: "That is the only way to handle your kind. These hills are dangerous. I know that. I've had to carry a gun whenever I ride. Why should I take you for anything better? But it isn't what I wanted to tell you. You're on Sun Ranch. My father is hospitable in his own way, but I wouldn't want his hospitality to fool you. If he should ever become convinced that you came here to betray him or to betray any of the crew, he'd never give you a chance to explain. You would be shot without any warning. That has happened here."

He said: "I'll be gone from Sun Ranch after breakfast."

She said nothing at the moment. Turning, she went to the door again and stood there, facing the shadows. He watched her profile, he noticed the curve of her shoulders and the rich yellow gleaming of her hair. She had been angry with him, she was cool and suspicious now; even so, the shape of her lips and the lovely turnings of her body and the melody of her voice made a cover for the heat and the dreaming and the rich longings of a woman. She faced into the night, and spoke to him from that position.

horse into the small pasture behind the bunkhouse. What's your name?"

"Frank," he said. "That last man who left here—what's his name?"

"Mac," she told him. "Probably borrowed, like yours." She came over the room to him, looking up. She came near enough to be touched, and he wanted to touch her—for her nearness sharpened all his long-felt hungers and the sight of her struck through him—the fair things he saw and the warm things he felt in her. He held himself still, meeting her eyes. They were cool and speculative; they knew him and they were puzzled with him. She said, very softly: "Are Rosalia's lips as soft as other women's?"

He felt the quick heat in his face. She had thrown him off balance, as she had been trying to do since the meeting on the road. It turned him angry, but he held himself in. "I've wondered about yours," he said.

"You'll never find out," she said and suddenly swung from him. At the door she paused to say: "But it was nice of you not to speak of Rosalia. Some men do not even have that much decency." Then she left the dining room in a way that made him feel her spirits had lifted.

He turned down the lamp and went into the yard, seeing Overman and his daughter on the porch. Dust still lay in the air, stirred up by the departure of Boston Bill and his partners; starlight was a cloudy glow all down the heavens' slopes to the horizons. He took his horse to the small pasture, unsaddled and carried his gear to the bunkhouse; when he stepped inside he saw Theo McSween sitting at the table, his

The Wild Bunch

PART II.

HE said: "What's to be afraid of?"

Virginia looked over her shoulder to the door; and turned to it. She stepped into the yard, and stepped back, coming toward him again. The big lamp on the table threw its lush beam against her, staining the skin at her throat to a smooth butter yellow. Her lips lay softly together and light points danced in her eyes as they met his glance. She had smiled only once at him, and then faintly; distrust and reserve remained always with her. But below that he saw fullness waiting, and the fullness was a promise and a temptation to him, bringing on his smile, and when he smiled recklessness came quickly to his face.

She watched it and understood it and her expression grew smooth and tight and a disturbed breathing lifted her breasts; her glance held him and for a moment warmth ran between them, and the knowledge of a swift and common thought was between them. She dropped her glance. She murmured: "Who was the woman you were talking about?"

He had to remember her name. He bent his head to think of it; her kiss was a better memory than her name. Then he remembered. "Rosalia Lind."

Her glance was cool and distant. "Gallant of you. She's a friend of yours?"

"Just ran into her."

"As you ran into me," she murmured, and was displeased with him.

"What's the difference of all this?" he said. "The day comes and the day goes and you'll forget you ever saw me in another week."

The roughness of his talk brought a break of surprise to her face; it arrested her interest, and she watched him with close, wondering attention. "Are there no honest men left in this world?" she asked.

"Honesty is common enough. Is that what you're lookin' for?"

"More than that, perhaps. A man should be . . ." She shrugged the rest of it away.

He said: "You ride alone too much."

Surprise showed on her face again. "How do you know that?"

"The thinkin' that comes from ridin' alone takes you into a lot of queer places."

"Not queer," she murmured.

"Better not to think," he said. "Nothing's as good as we think."

"I'm disappointed in you," she said, and then corrected herself. "No, not disappointed. I hadn't expected much. All stray riders are the same."

By Ernest Haycox

The Story Thus Far:

ASOLITARY rider, Frank Goodnight, left the desert behind him and rode into the Oregon Hills. He was making for Sherman City and stopped in at Harry Ide's ranch for a drink. He arrived at a critical moment for Boston Bill was threatening Harry. Foiled in his cowardly attempt to get Harry at a disadvantage Bill rode off after curtly questioning Goodnight as to his plans and intentions. Every stranger in that country was suspected until he tied in with an outfit. The desert men were out to drive the ranchers out and the ranchers planned to dispose of the lawless desert element. In town, later that evening Frank met up with his partner Niles Brand and had definite word that the man he sought in deadly earnest was close at hand. Niles pointed out Theo McSween to him. Goodnight met Rosalia Lind, who owned considerable property. She put him wise to the feud and told him that he made the mistake of going to both saloons. The Trail was frequented by the hill people and the Texican only by desert men and that they never made the mistake of mixing in with each other. No man stayed in the middle Harry Ide warned him, when asking Frank to join his ranch. Boston Bill was in love with Rosalia. On the trail next day Goodnight met Virginia Overman, who took him to meet her father, Hugh Overman, of the Sun Ranch. They showed a curious interest in his movements of the previous day.

hands idle on a deck of cards. McSween faced the door watchfully. Three other men lay on the bunks, awake and interested. One of them was Carruth, one was Slab, the fellow with the pock-marked face who had been bait in the Sherman City fight, and one was new to him. There had been still another in the dining room, lined up with these. He had gone.

Goodnight pegged his gear and found a bunk. He sat on the bunk, crouched over while he rolled a smoke, feeling the eyes of the others lying steadily against him. They were all the same kind of fugitive men, and they feared him or distrusted him. When he lighted the cigarette he saw McSween's steady, light-colored stare. McSween's arms were idle on the table and he had pulled himself back in the chair, slightly away from the table. He had dark hair turned white at the edges and he had the kind of face that would catch a woman's interest and perhaps the kind of tongue that could softly play on a woman's weaknesses.

McSween said—and his voice was slow and weighted with curiosity: "You ever around Tempe, Arizona?"

"No."

"Maybe," said McSween, "it was up in the Horse Heaven country."

"No."

McSween caught at his tobacco pouch in his pockets and began to build a smoke. His fingers were small for a riding man; his clothes were clean and he kept his hair cut and his face well shaved; he was a fancy Dan. He put a match to his smoke and drew in a long breath of smoke. But he was still disturbed and now said: "Maybe over in Harney County, Oregon."

"You never saw me there," said Goodnight.

"I've seen you somewhere."

"You're a fool for talk," said Goodnight.

McSween blew out a gust of smoke behind which his light-blue eyes showed a sparkling resentment. He had small-cut lips, he wore his sideburns long and his dark hair had a heavy wave. Goodnight stared at him steadily, remembering his sister, his sister's voice and his sister's impulsive love of things that were light and gay and human. She had been a clean girl, and this man had charmed her as he had no doubt charmed many another girl; he had done it as coolly as he would have set about breaking a horse.

HE never took his eyes from McSween as he thought of it. His sister must have known the truth about this man before the end. Somewhere along the dismal trail, sleeping in sheep camps, drifting through rain,

"No," she said, "I want you to stay."

"Why? What's one saddle bum more or less?"

"Stay and find out," she said and turned back to him. "Unless the threat Boston Bill made is enough to send you away."

He smiled, and then he laughed and she watched him with her eyes half closed. She was still prying into him for his worth and his real character. He said: "I wouldn't run because he wanted me to, and I wouldn't stay because you used him to get at my pride. But I'll stay for my own reasons."

She showed relief; and then relief faded and she grew brisk with him. "Never let your reasons out. The bunkhouse is just across the yard. Throw your

the dream in her must have died by the time they reached the Nevada town. When it died, her pride and her hope and her desire to live had likewise died. The doctor had been kind enough to call it pneumonia. Goodnight rubbed his big hands together, made hollow by the torture of his thinking; and the fury and the need of vengeance which had burned away so much of his youth during these last weeks of pursuit now came up to his face. The destruction of McSween was the only object he now had, the only thing he wanted out of life. Here the man stood, yet so swift an ending would leave him unsatisfied. This man had to suffer and squirm and sweat and cry before he died. He faced Goodnight as a man whose evils had never left a mark on him, careless and arrogant and without remorse. That had to be beaten out of him until he was a cringing shape filled with fear, until he flinched at the sound of a voice and begged like a dog for food and water and the very right to

Goodnight's trail crosses that of the man he seeks in deadly earnest and he finds strangely enough that he is under the protection of a woman

live. This thinking took a hungry, cruel shape on Goodnight's mouth. McSween saw it and rose and kicked back his chair. He gave Goodnight a strange stare.

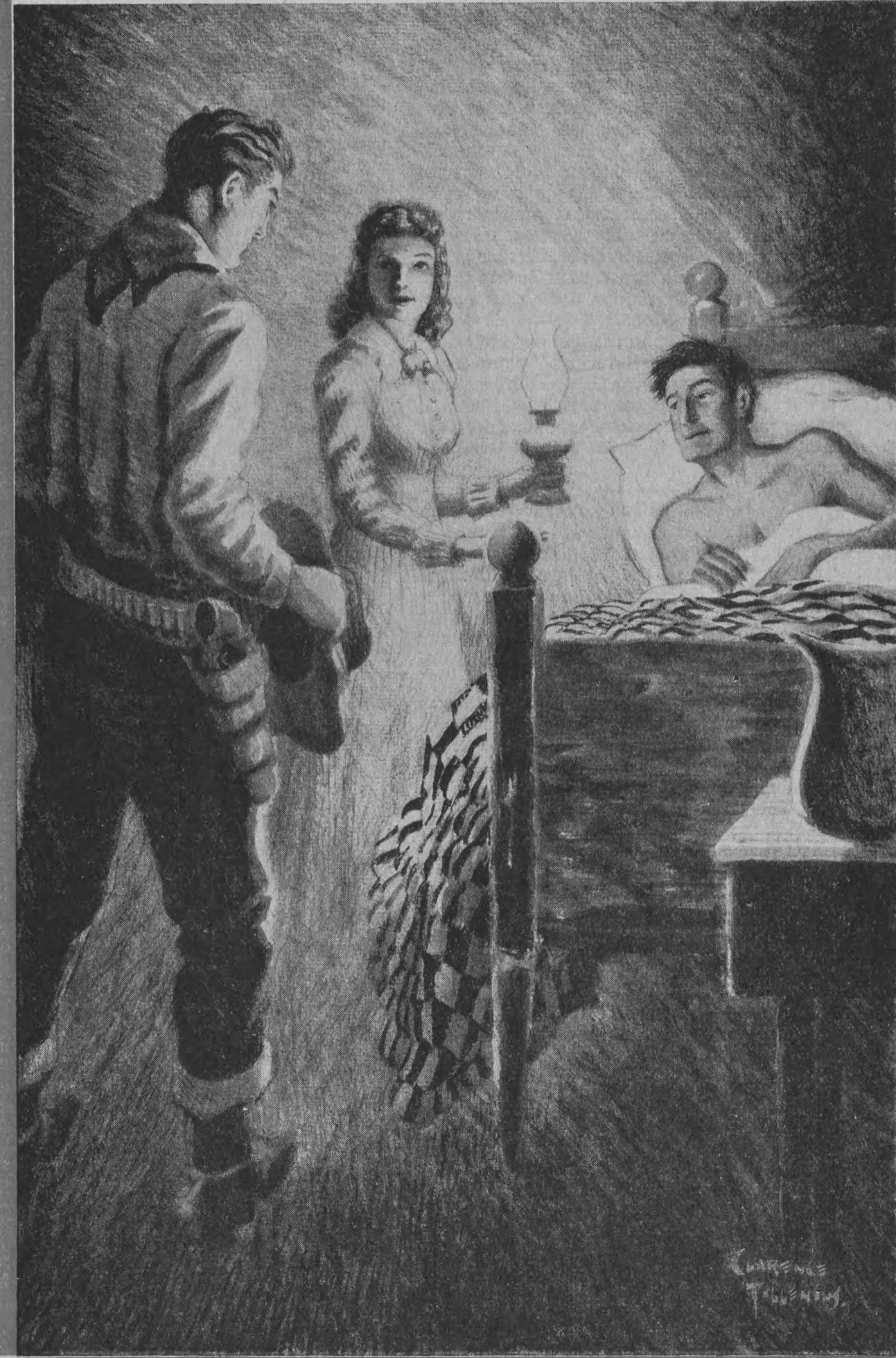
"What you lookin' at me like that for?"

"Ask me any more fool questions and I'll slap out your teeth," said Goodnight.

He stood up from the bunk; he took a step nearer the table, watching McSween's face grow firmer and show a decision. McSween even grinned. "Boy," he said, "you're talkin' to the wrong man. If you want trouble with me you can get it."

He was ready to fight, but he was puzzled and so stood still. Goodnight took another step, suddenly seized the edge of the table and tipped it against

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



McSween. McSween dropped his hands to knock the table aside. Goodnight circled swiftly, hit McSween a great blow on the side of the jaw and knocked him to the floor. He saw McSween roll and turn and grab at his gun; he had expected it and now he stepped on McSween's wrist and bore his full weight down, the sharp boot heel grinding into McSween's skin. McSween gave out a yell and rolled against Goodnight's knees. Goodnight dropped his knees straight down on McSween's ribs, seized the gun and rose back, waiting.

He looked around him at the other three men solemnly watching all this from their bunks. They were wild ones and they wouldn't interfere; they were the kind who had long ago learned not to mix in another man's business. They were probably enjoying the fight. He watched McSween rise from the floor. McSween said, "You like rough stuff, boy? Here's some . . ."

He came at Goodnight from a low, bent-over crouch, springing suddenly at his hips with his reached-out arms. Goodnight let him close in, took one step nearer as McSween's arms seized him and

then, before McSween came out of his crouch, brought his knee full up into McSween's lowered face. The crack of that knee on McSween's mouth was sharp in the room. McSween's arms fell away and he dropped on his hands and knees. He never fully collapsed. He held himself painfully off the floor; and some memory of other fights made him hunch himself together to protect his vital spots while half-unconscious. He shook his head and lifted it and cautiously searched the room with his glance. When he located Goodnight near the door he caught hold of the nearest bunk and pulled himself upright.

Goodnight's knee had smashed his lips into his teeth, drawing blood, and Goodnight's boot heel had badly sprung his wrist. He stood uncertainly erect, drawing heavily for wind, shaking his head free of dizziness. He rubbed the back of a hand over his mouth and stared at the blood drawn away. He spoke without much feeling, tired but still not beaten.

"I'd like to know where I've seen you before. Then I'd know what all this was."

"Stick around and you'll find out, maybe."

McSween gave him a tough glance. "You don't think I'm goin' to run from you?"

"You'll try to run," said Goodnight.

"The hell I will," grunted McSween. "I'll stay long enough to crack your skull." He sat down on the edge of his bunk and started to pull off his boots.

GOODNIGHT pointed a finger at him. "Find yourself another bunk. I'm sleepin' in that one."

McSween dropped his feet to the floor. Half humped over, he threw a malign stare at Goodnight; he hadn't been humbled, he hadn't been made afraid. He still wanted to get at Goodnight, but knew he couldn't. He drew back his broken lips, like a dog growling. He pulled himself together and got up and moved to the other end of the room. He stopped at a wall mirror and saw his face. It shocked him. He touched his lips with the point of a finger; he turned on Goodnight. "Damn you, you've scarred me."

"Tough," said Goodnight. "Be harder for you to attract the ladies."

McSween stood silent, thinking of that. The words stirred something and he straightened and looked at Goodnight with a sharper attention, still seeking to identify him. Recognition didn't

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It was a bedroom with Niles Brand lying on a bed. He said to Goodnight, "Nice weather, pilgrim."



THE Country GUIDE

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National Disunity

The Dominion-Provincial conference ended in a deadlock but that is not the end of the matter. Whatever the other provinces think or do the prairie provinces are not going to lie down under a system by which they contribute to a higher-than-average level of education and social services in Central Canada while putting up with lower-than-average standards out here. That is exactly what they are headed back to unless Dominion-Provincial relations are clarified and uniform standards of well-being established across Canada. The wartime arrangement by which the federal government collects the income and other taxes expires in less than a year. If it is allowed to lapse, without being superseded by some such arrangement as Ottawa proposed, Ontario and Quebec will again be able to tax for purely provincial purposes wealth created in other parts of the country, and syphoned off into central Canada. National unity cannot be built up on any such foundation.

What Quebec is willing to do, if indeed she is willing to concede anything, was not divulged at the conference. Premier Duplessis was asked, he circumlocuted and finally walked out. When he got home his journey from the Quebec railway station to the Chateau Frontenac was a triumphal procession. Financially that province does not stand to lose much by the federal government's proposals. But it is dead set against any trend toward centralization, with an unaccountable fear that the French-Canadian position as a minority would be jeopardized.

Premier Drew's strategy was patently to wreck the conference but to so manipulate things that he could place the onus of failure on the federal government. His plan was to make a counter proposal which the government could not accept. He presented a formula containing the unknown factor X and when finally forced to disclose the value of X it turned out that it would mean that the provinces would receive in subsidies an estimated \$322 million in 1947. Mr. Ilsley pointed out that with old age pensions and unemployment insurance included this might run up to \$466 million in that year, a commitment the government could not undertake.

Until Premier Drew exploded his atom bomb there was a possibility, even a probability, that agreement could be reached by at least six of the nine provinces, with British Columbia in the doubtful column. The margin of difference had been narrowed down until by reasonable compromise it might have been bridged. But the fact might just as well be faced that this Dominion-Provincial readjustment cannot get anywhere without the concurrence of Ontario and Quebec, or that, if Ontario came in and Quebec remained out, the schism between Quebec and the rest of the country would be aggravated and made permanent. As matters now stand, the "have not" provinces are headed back into the financial chaos of the thirties. There will be double income taxes. Measures will have to be taken to tax the profits of eastern corporations made in these western provinces. Patchwork adjustments will have to be made to support the revenues. The program of social legislation will be mutilated. Instead of moving along the path toward national unity with national standards of education and social security Canada will become more and more a loose federation of provinces with differing standards of well-being. Conference wreckers are confederation wreckers.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

Business and Foreign Trade

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce held a conference in Hamilton, during the fore part of May. It was attended by exporters, importers, bankers, shippers, merchants, government officials and economists. They discussed foreign trade. Later the president of the Chamber, C. Gordon Cockshutt, Brantford industrialist, spoke to the nation over CBC and enunciated the principles adopted by the conference.

"You may not realize it, but one-third of you have jobs because of foreign trade," said Mr. Cockshutt. He quoted from the Policy Statement, drawn up at the conference: "Canada's production has been developed far beyond our capacity for consumption and, for this reason, our economy is particularly dependent on foreign trade. And, again, Canada has changed from a debtor to a creditor position on current account internationally and therefore, this conference believes that Canada must be prepared for a greatly increased import of goods and services. This is an essential to the maintenance and enrichment of our standard of living. Trade is an exchange of goods and services and imports provide foreign buyers with the means to pay for our exports. Almost every Canadian industry uses some imported materials, or parts, and is frequently both an importer and exporter. And finally, the American trade proposals and the Anglo-American Financial and Commercial Agreements both refer specifically to Empire Preferences and tariffs and their need for adjustment downward in the interests of expanding trade. International arrangements for the reductions in trade barriers are commended provided the reductions are made on a reciprocal basis and are agreed to after due regard to their effect upon domestic employment and fiscal positions."

This is an encouraging pronouncement. Canadian business leaders have come a long way since they were content with nothing less than a tariff as high as Haman's gallows. New and younger men have succeeded to leadership. They are facing squarely up to the facts of this post-war period.

The Immigration Question

In normal times Canadians do not need to worry about immigration. Population is as fluid as water. Provide jobs and people will flock to fill them. Offer opportunities and there will be no lack of men to take advantage of them. All that is necessary is to screen the incomers and admit only those who will make desirable citizens.

But these are not normal times. A new factor has entered into the situation. It is the humanitarian factor. In Europe displaced millions are homeless and starving. They are bogged down in a morass of absolute hopelessness and despair. Somehow, somewhere, they will have to be placed and rehabilitated; otherwise they will become permanent outcasts and pariahs, a festering sore on the face of Christian civilization.

Canadians cannot provide homes and assured futures for all these homeless and despairing derelicts. Indeed only a fraction of them can be transplanted to new lands. The vast majority must by some means or other be rehabilitated in their native countries. Their immediate impulse may be to get away forever from the scenes of the horrors they have witnessed, but for most of them the only future must be found in the reconstruction of their homelands.

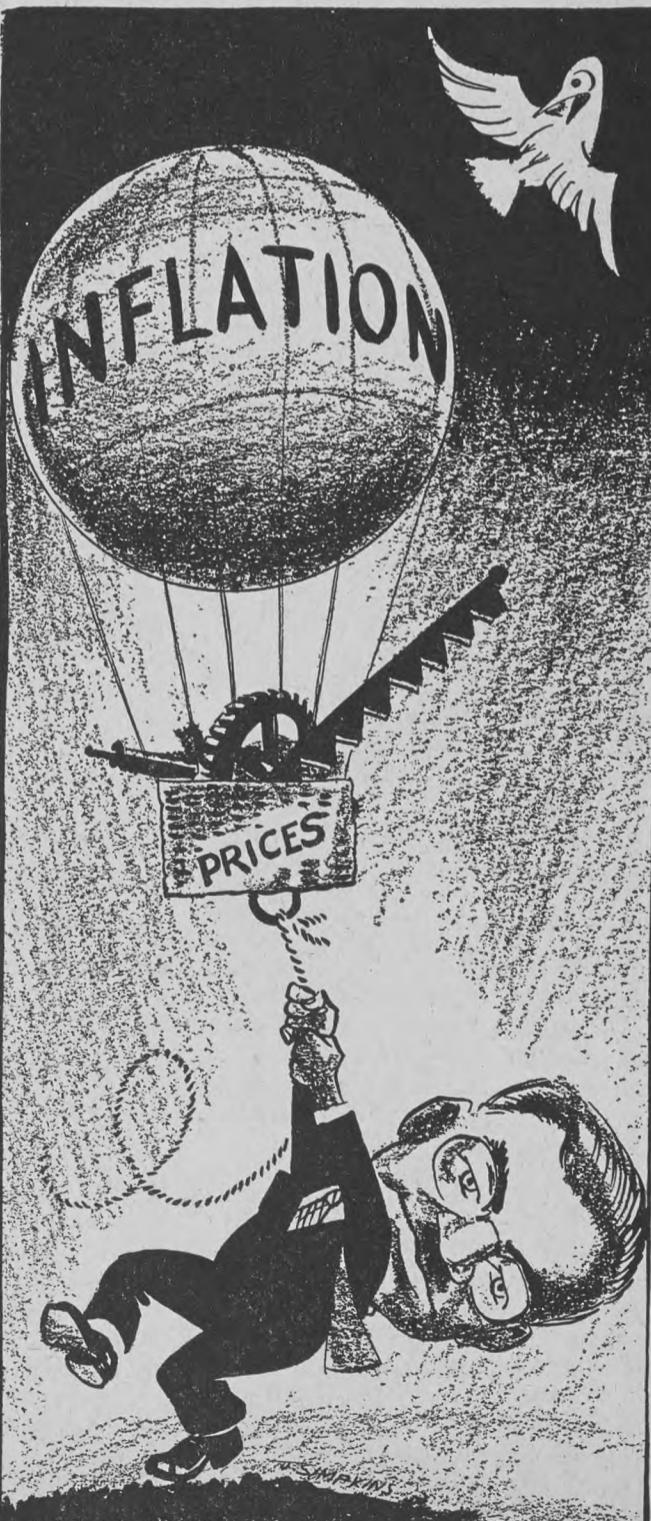
That, however, is impossible for hundreds of thousands of them. Take for example the Polish armies in Britain and Italy, 175,000 men, referred to by Hon. T. A. Crerar in his speech in the senate. For them to go back to Poland would mean almost certain liquidation. Displaced persons who cannot, for any reason, be re-established in their own countries, will have to be settled elsewhere. To have them transplanted is a responsibility that cannot be avoided, and Canada has a share in that responsibility.

But only if the rest of the world will co-operate. This country cannot be expected to have its economy disturbed too much by the influx of

penniless fugitives, many of them broken in body by the agonies which they have barely survived. They can only be absorbed if the Canadian economy is expanded to take care of them. Expanding population means expanding production. Immigration has always been and still is related to the question of markets, whether for the products of farms or the output of factories. Unless markets are developed increased production can result only in surpluses and depressed prices.

Before assuming burdensome obligations in providing for displaced Europeans therefore this country should be assured that the nations are ready to co-operate in opening up their markets and expanding world trade. The plans for a free and expanding world trade have been laid. Bretton Woods, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the extension of loans and credits, have this purpose in mind. But strikes which throw hundreds of thousands out of work, the quibblings of politicians over such matters as the American loan to Britain, and the divisions which open up at all meetings of the United Nations, are delaying reconversion and the fulfilment of postwar plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Before Canada's gates are thrown open to the fugitives the farmers of the Dominion, and particularly of western Canada, will insist on one condition. It is that masses of immigrants will not be dumped on the doorstep of western agriculture. Farmers will be found willing that a fair share of such immigrants shall be absorbed into agriculture, but will be firm in their demand that other industries shall also absorb their proper proportion.



Citizenship Rights

It started when certain spy ring suspects were arrested and deprived of communication with the outside world including their families, their lawyers, and their fellow suspects. Whatever else the government's action was, it was a blunder. It showed plainly that the liberties of the people cannot be flouted, even in the case of alleged seditionists, without raising a storm of protest. They are embedded in history as was pointed out by Mr. Diefenbaker—in The Great Charter of 1215, The Petition of Right of 1628, The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, and The Bill of Rights of 1689. But they are also embedded, as Mr. Diefenbaker did not point out, in the minds and consciences of the Canadian people. No Canadian government can get away with an invasion of personal liberty for long. Governments are sensitive to protests from voters.

Mr. Diefenbaker tried to have a Canadian Bill of Rights written into the Canadian Citizenship Bill. It consisted of three clauses:

1. Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of peaceable assembly are assured.
2. Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended except by Parliament.
3. No one shall be required to give evidence before any tribunal or commission at any time if denied counsel or other constitutional safeguards.

Secretary of State Paul Martin pointed out that if this bill of rights were incorporated in the Canadian Citizenship Bill it would apply only to those who were acquiring citizenship, thereby ignoring the great bulk of Canadian citizens. He was right in maintaining that the Citizenship Bill was no place for a bill of rights. One result of the imbroglio is that a committee will be set up to outline a bill of rights for Canada, presumably after consultation with the provinces. Another result was that public attention was very thoroughly diverted from the primary cause of all the fuss, the espionage case, in which certain Canadian civil servants and Canadian scientists were divulging official secrets to the only foreign power which is a cause for worry now or in the foreseeable future.

Public Liability

The vast majority of the people of Canada favor compulsory automobile insurance. In a nation wide Gallop poll 77 per cent of those who recorded their opinion were in favor of compulsion and only 18 per cent were as definitely in favor of the voluntary system. The other five per cent were undecided. In cities and towns the vote was 80 per cent favorable and among farmers 65 per cent.

This is a guide, and a fairly accurate one, as to what the people as a whole think of the matter. If they want compulsory protection they should have it. But if insurance is made compulsory, it should also be made cheaper. There is a wide gap to be narrowed. The Financial Post, in summing up the automobile insurance situation for 1945 points out that Canadian motorists in that year paid \$27.8 million in premiums to Dominion and Provincial licensed companies, while the companies paid losses of \$14.3 million. Losses were, therefore, only 51.29 per cent of premiums paid. In 1944 losses were 48.38 per cent.

If a business like automobile insurance, which uses no raw material except printed forms and stationery, cannot get along on less than a 50 per cent overhead, it is time it rationalized itself or was submitted to rationalization. If it does not, or cannot, rationalize itself and cut down costs, it should not be horrified when governments step into the field and set up in the business, as has been done in Saskatchewan. But aside from the cost, the public has a right to protection against irresponsible car drivers. And responsible car owners who insure their cars should not have to whack up money to provide partial protection to the public against such irresponsible drivers, as they have to do in Manitoba. Anyone who can afford to drive a car can afford to insure it against any damage to persons or property it may cause.

Under the PEACE TOWER

ABOUT once every three years, I manage to have a chat with Prime Minister Mackenzie King. This time I caught him in informal mood during a cocktail party tendered by the press gallery to the provincial conference delegates, during the recent federal-provincial conference, and as usual, the Prime Minister was most interesting.

It was not about affairs of state, nor of war, nor even of his trip to Europe that he chose to talk. Of all things, he spoke about gardening.

Now I have known King as a man of many moods, and of many parts, but Gardener King was a new role to me.

"A man should get out and garden," he said, "he should get close to nature, work around in the soil."

From King this sounded like heresy. Despite his Kingsmere estate, I had always imagined King as a man who could do all his gardening in a flower box down at Laurier House. But here was a revelation of King the weed killer.

Mr. King was being urged by myself and another newspaperman to get busy and write his memoirs soon. Not that we want to get rid of you, Mr. King, we said, but if you are going to retire, then it should be in time to do a good job on your autobiography.

I asked Mr. King if he could write quickly. Mr. King intimated that he could dictate quickly enough, and he was sure he could manage that end of it.

Then the Prime Minister revealed to me that he had been making notes for years, of events, and of things in which he participated.

Most revelatory was this:

"I have often made notes," Mr. King told The Country Guide, "as to how I felt things were going to come out. Then I have gone back afterwards to see how close I was."

I got the impression that he was right on the beam, in most of his predictions. He inferred that on the conscription issue, he guessed right.

We discussed the memoirs of Sir Robert Borden. I said I found them heavy going, and that those of Tupper were straight uphill work all the way. Mr. King had no comment.

As to Dr. O. D. Skelton's Life of Laurier, Mr. King thought it excellent.

"But," he said, "It is too bad that Sir Wilfrid himself did not get a chance to write anything of his life."

Mr. King recalled that Sir Wilfrid died in harness, his death taking place only a short time after he had been in his seat in the Commons. There was no time left for calm reflection, there was no twilight period to write of the great events Laurier had witnessed, to record the intimate experiences of politics in which he had participated.

The prime minister was equally assertive in the matter of the life of Sir John A. Macdonald.

"What a pity we could not have had something from Macdonald himself," said Mr. King.

When Sir Joseph Pope (Mr. King referred to him as Joe Pope!) was mentioned, as being a painstaking biographer, Mr. King admitted that, but emphasized the fact that Pope was not Sir John A.

That finally led Mr. King to tell the writer that he would like to get out and do a bit of gardening and writing. Asked when he wanted to get out of public life, Mr. King said, "Soon." But like "Never," that may be a long time. Soon is what you make it, I take it.

BUT Mr. King really got lyric on the subject of the pen and the hoe. I gathered that he liked the idea of writing awhile, then weeding awhile. The easy shuttle from dictating to digging seemed the best way to end it all.

The prime minister quoted a French philosopher, whom I cannot now recall, whose admonition was that the man who gardened his way through his memoirs was the happier for it.

Then the prime minister went down-right commercial on us. I had imagined he had fooled with farming, up there in his Kingsmere estate, much as Marie Antoinette had done some playhouse agriculture with her Petit Trianon. On the contrary, I learned from Mr. King that he had fed his household with the vegetables and fruit he had raised. Laurier House guests had the privilege of exclaiming over Premier King's own garden products.

Where the prime minister got really lyric was on the subject of fast-frozen products. With his own freezer, he had preserved the succulence of June till January.

"Why just the other night I had some strawberries from last summer's garden, on my table," he said. "They were delicious."

You could hardly ask a salesman for a fast-freeze unit to be more enthusiastic than the prime minister on the theme of 1945 strawberries in the spring of 1946.

I got the impression, even if you cannot put it in so many words, much less from the prime minister's own quotes, that he is going to get busy pretty soon and put his notes together. I'll go a little farther, and bet that he has hundreds of potential pages already written. But that Mackenzie King would ever admit this, I doubt. I imagine he has been working on a sort of diary for years, and that within a short time after his retirement, Volume I of the Mackenzie King memoirs will be on the market.

FEW are able to end their lives the way they would like to do. For far too many, in old age there is the bitter bread of dependence, or worse the bleakness of retrospect, as the shadows reckon. It was Browning who has shown Mackenzie King the way, when he makes Rabbi Ben Ezra say:

"Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be." Then concludes, "The last of life for which the first is made." Mark that; for Mackenzie King has always liked to have things planned. God, it would seem, plans the first of life as a fitting prelude to the last. The prime minister now swings into "The last of life for which the first is made."

In the twilight, then, of an amazing political life, in a career incessantly reviled and yet revealed to be the most successful in Canadian history, and in a role of elder statesman unequalled in the world today, Mr. King turns to his memoirs and his gardening. Gone will be caucuses, cabinets, and crises. In their place will be strawberries and stringbeans and sweetpeas. And autobiography.



H. K. Rose

Emergency Food Conference

DELEGATES from 20 nations attended a United Nations emergency food conference at Washington May 20-27. The conference, called by the Food and Agriculture Organization, included representatives of UNRRA, the Combined Food Board, and other international organizations concerned with the emergency food problem the world over. During the first five months of 1946, an appalling mass of factual information pointing to malnutrition, sickness and starvation as affecting many millions of people in countries all over the world who are now short of food, has been brought to light by individual governments and international relief agencies.

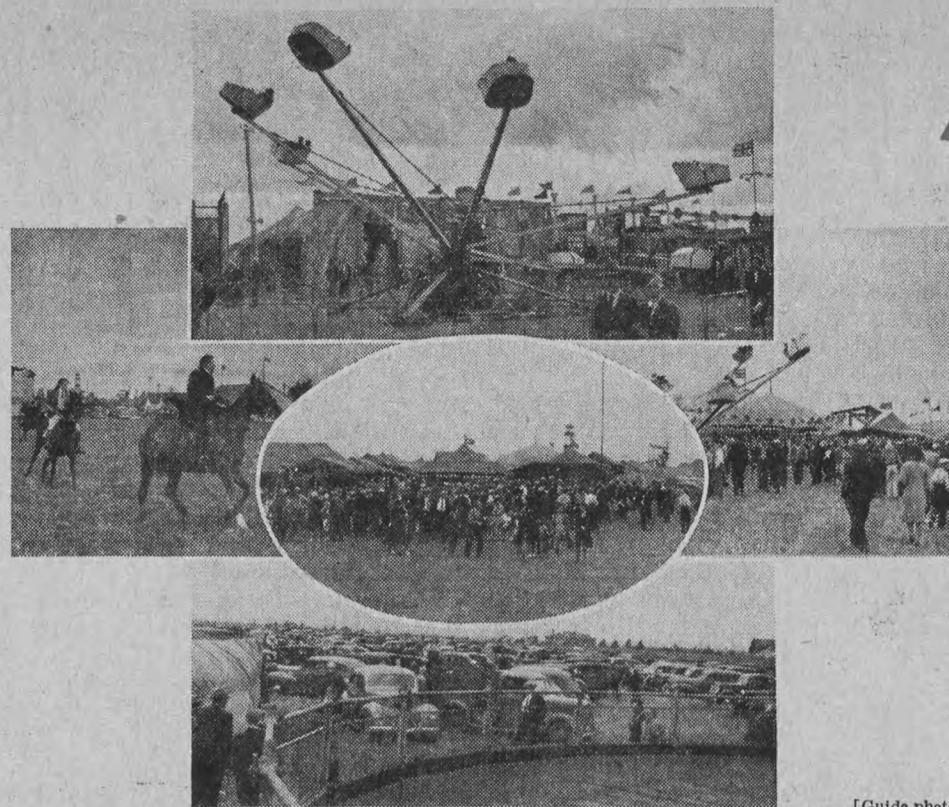
The Washington conference followed a request from the United Nations Assembly, meeting earlier in London, that international organizations attempt to adequately assess immediate and future food needs, to enable governments to plan long-term policies. The conference also followed the return to the United States of the Hoover mission, headed by ex-president Herbert Hoover, which travelled 35,000 miles and visited 22 food deficient countries. Of cereal import requirements between May 1 and September 30, this year, Hoover reported requirements of 14,484,000 tons for six world geographical areas — Europe, Latin America, South Africa and New Zealand, the Middle East, Indian Ocean area, and the Pacific Ocean area—of which Europe's need alone was for 8,390,000 tons. Probable supplies, most of which could come only from the United States, Canada and the Argentine, totalled only 10,897,000 tons, leaving a gap of 3,600,000 tons of cereals for the period. Possibility of a further 1,500,000 tons of supplies may develop. Earlier requirements were estimated at 11 million tons, but the final figure was secured by revising requirements downward by four million tons, and locating an additional three million tons of cereal supplies.

The Washington conference quickly agreed to recommend the formation of an international intelligence service for food, in order to keep the world situation continuously under survey. Such a service would report quarterly. The conference will also recommend to governments of the United Nations, the formation of an international emergency food council, to equitably distribute the world's food resources. Such council would be composed of all major exporting and importing countries concerned with food commodities moving in world trade, and will contain a central committee, including the United States, United Kingdom and Canada, who now constitute the Combined Food Board, with headquarters at Washington.

The conference will propose to governments a list of measures for conserving and expanding food supplies, perhaps including an adjustment of livestock populations, changes in the extraction rates of wheat flour, and limitations on the use of cereals for beverage alcohols and other similar luxury uses.

There may result also a long-range food body with executive power, which could make effective any recommendations from the International Food and Agriculture Organization. Also resulting from the Washington conference may be a continuation of the relief and rehabilitation work of UNRRA, even after that body has formally dissolved. Countries which will be represented on the emergency food council of the United Nations will include Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, South Africa, The United Kingdom and the United States. Soviet Russia will also be invited to join.

So urgent has been the immediate need for food in distressed areas, that emphasis on the next 60 or 90 days has tended to becloud the long-time nature of the food crisis. It seems more than clear now that food will offer a primary international problem, at least to the end of 1947 and in all probability for a year or two longer. Seed, feed, fertilizer, transportation, manpower, and the general economic recovery of individual countries are all factors which are involved in the question of enough food for all.



[Guide photos.]

Fair time is coming soon with its noisy combination of prize-winning exhibits, horse racing, midway and visiting, to say nothing of hot dogs, pop and ice cream.

Dairying Faces Adjustments

TOTAL income for farm-produced dairy products was over \$268 million in each of the last two years, according to government estimates. Demand for dairy production during the war years has been almost unlimited, and total milk production increased from less than 16 billion pounds in 1942, to more than 17.6 billion pounds in 1945. Canadians have sharply increased their consumption of milk. Butter rationing has been in effect, and large quantities of cheese and manufactured milk have been shipped to the United Kingdom under contract. Meanwhile, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which in 1942 introduced a consumer milk subsidy of two cents per quart, at a cost to the Dominion treasury of \$21,500,000, included in total food subsidies of about \$100 million annually, has begun cutting down the cost of such subsidies. Last year the Dominion Department of Agriculture also paid out over \$89 million by way of subsidies to agriculture, of which \$12,671,811 was for fluid milk production, \$23,688,867 for butterfat, \$1,882,101 for concentrated milk, \$4,269,092 for cheese milk, and \$1,663,458 for cheese and quality premiums. Thus, in one way or another, the Canadian dairy industry in 1945 felt the impact of \$65,675,000 of Canadian treasury money, spent to encourage the production and consumption of Canadian products here and in the United Kingdom.

With a view to reducing cost of food subsidies by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to between \$60 million and \$75 million this year, the Board withdrew the consumer subsidy of two cents per quart on milk as of May 31, thereby creating much perturbation in the minds of milk producers and drawing to itself strong protests from numbers of consumer-minded organizations. Producer subsidies paid by the Department of Agriculture were announced by the Department as continuing to April 30, 1947, on the same basis last year, but on May 16, the Minister of Agriculture announced in parliament the complete withdrawal of these subsidies on fluid milk, as of September 30 this year. From May 1 to September 30, however, the subsidy in authorized areas will be increased from the usual 35 cents to 55 cents per hundred pounds, and in certain specified areas formerly receiving a subsidy of 25 cents, the amount will be raised to 35 cents for the summer of 1946.

Subsidies on cheese milk and processed milk were left for further consideration, and for upward adjustments, if any. Later, the cheese milk subsidy was upped from 20 to 30 cents per hundred pounds, retroactive to May 1, and to continue probably until April 30, 1947. The subsidy on concentrated milk was likewise increased from 15 to 23 cents.

Farm Unrest in Italy

DURING the years following World War I, there was much unrest among the rural people of Italy. The peasants demanded that the large estates be broken up; and in 1920, one out of every six agricultural laborers took part in strikes to the extent that over 14 million days of labor were lost. The estates were invaded and about 125,000 acres of land seized by the peasants.

Italian peasants are still land hungry and agrarian unrest is regarded as perhaps the leading political and economic question to be settled in Italy before a stable government can be secured. Operators of large estates tend to reduce the acreage planted to such crops as beans and wheat, and to increase the numbers of cattle, horses, mules and sheep, principally because animals bring to the large operator, greater returns per unit of land. The peasants do not share in the livestock enterprises and are concerned only with grain and pulse production so that they want no land left idle either for pasture or fallow. The peasants also argue that the land has decreased in productivity and each peasant family now requires a larger acreage to enable them to live. The areas of central Italy and along the central coast are farmed intensively.

There, peasants want a revision of share-tenancy agreements so as to reduce the landlord's share of gross production and increase his share of production costs.

Already peasants have attempted to occupy some large estates in Italy; and recently legislation has appeared, allowing associations of peasants to operate as co-operatives and to obtain land which appears idle or insufficiently cultivated, for co-operative operations. Land may be granted to co-operatives for four crop years, but may not be sub-leased, or otherwise given to other parties. As was the case after World War I, much dependence is placed by the government on the land-holding co-operatives, which represent a more or less remarkable phase of agricultural co-operation in Italy. These co-operatives operated at one time about 370,000 acres of land. There appear to have been 331 Catholic co-operatives, 236 Republican and Socialist co-operatives and 84 co-operatives of war veterans. This was in 1921-22. By 1925, the number had been decreased by 50 per cent, and in 1938 the landholding co-operatives numbered 221 and operated 168,351 acres.

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

Locker Plants in Alberta

THE development of the frozen food industry has been very rapid during recent years though interrupted owing to shortage of materials during the war years. Alberta now has 75 locker plants which can only be operated under provincial government license, secured through the Dairy Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

These 75 plants have a combined total of about 20,000 lockers with an average capacity of six cubic feet of storage space, or enough to store approximately 175 pounds of food products. In the United States and Canada combined, there are several thousand of such locker plants, and the successful freezing of vegetables and small fruits has brought to light the fact that some varieties are much more suitable for freezing than others. Consequently, a convention of Alberta locker plant operators recently devoted considerable attention to vegetable varieties recommended for the purpose, as well as to proper methods of processing fruits and vegetables for storage and superior methods for the cutting and processing of meat.

U.S. Wheat Sharing

ON July 1, 1945, beginning the U.S. crop year, more than 1,400,000,000 bushels of wheat were available. By June 30 this year, 400 million bushels will have been exported to food-needy countries, and about 900 million bushels used for food, feed, seed and industrial use in the United States.

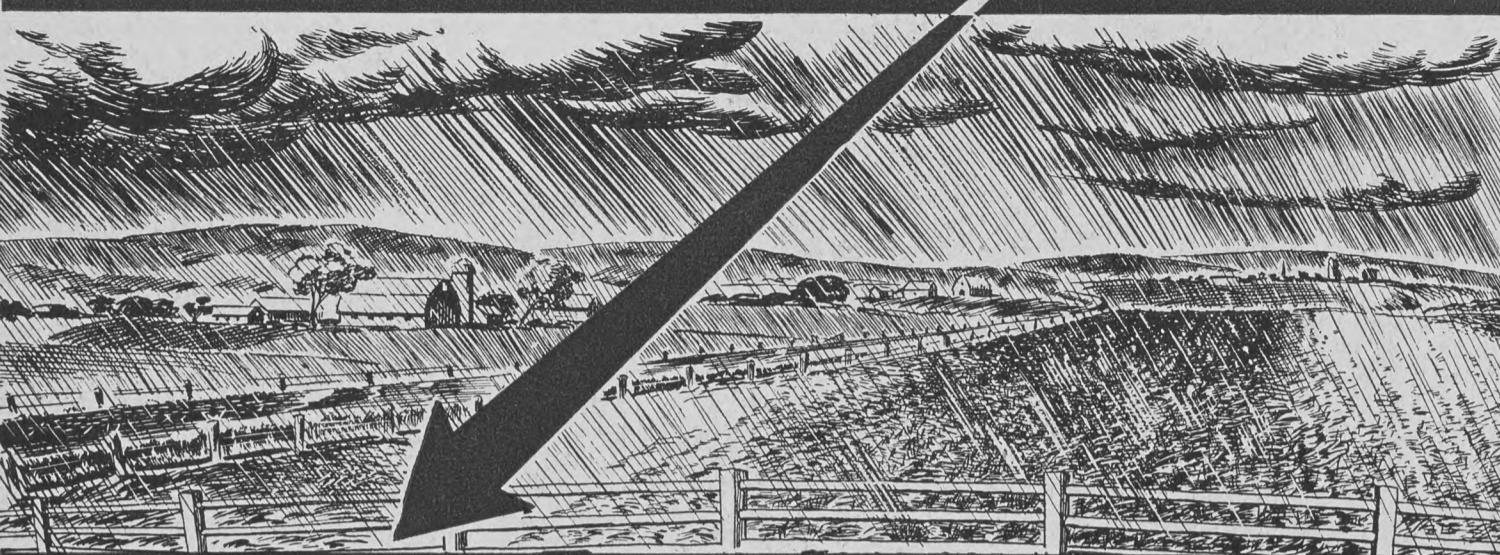
To help the world food supply, U.S. government plans a reduction of 25 per cent in bread and wheat products eaten, or a reduction from 559 million bushels in 1944-45, to 450 million bushels in 1946-47; reduction in wheat feeding from 300 million to 150 million bushels; about the same amount of seed, around 85 million bushels; and not more than about two million bushels for industrial uses, compared with 82 million bushels in 1944-45. These reductions would permit export of 250 million bushels in 1946-47, from a crop of one billion bushels, and leave around 140 million bushels carryover, regarded as a reasonably safe minimum.

Sixtieth Anniversary

ON June 2, 1946, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service occurred. It was on June 2, 1886, that the Governor-General of Canada gave assent to an "Act respecting Experimental Farm Stations." Originally under the direction of Dr. William Saunders, who developed the system from 1886 to 1911, then under Dr. J. H. Grisdale, as Director, from 1911 to 1919, and since 1919 under the able and aggressive leadership of Dr. E. S. Archibald, the system of Canadian Dominion Experimental Farms now numbers 34 experimental farms and stations throughout Canada, in addition to a large number of illustration farms, regional laboratories and other units comprising a vast network of experimental and research work in agriculture.

Saskatchewan Inter-Club Competitions
THIS year has witnessed a record enrollment of junior clubs in the baby beef project, which have necessitated several changes in the method of conducting inter-club competitions. The province has been divided into six regions, with Weyburn, Swift Current, Indian Head, Yorkton, Prince Albert and North Battleford as central points. Each club will send representatives to these regional centres in the fall, instead of to the university, and all clubs in each region will compete during a one-day meeting, for regional honors. A short program designed for club leaders is also planned, and two top teams from each region will compete for the provincial championship to be conducted at the university in the fall.

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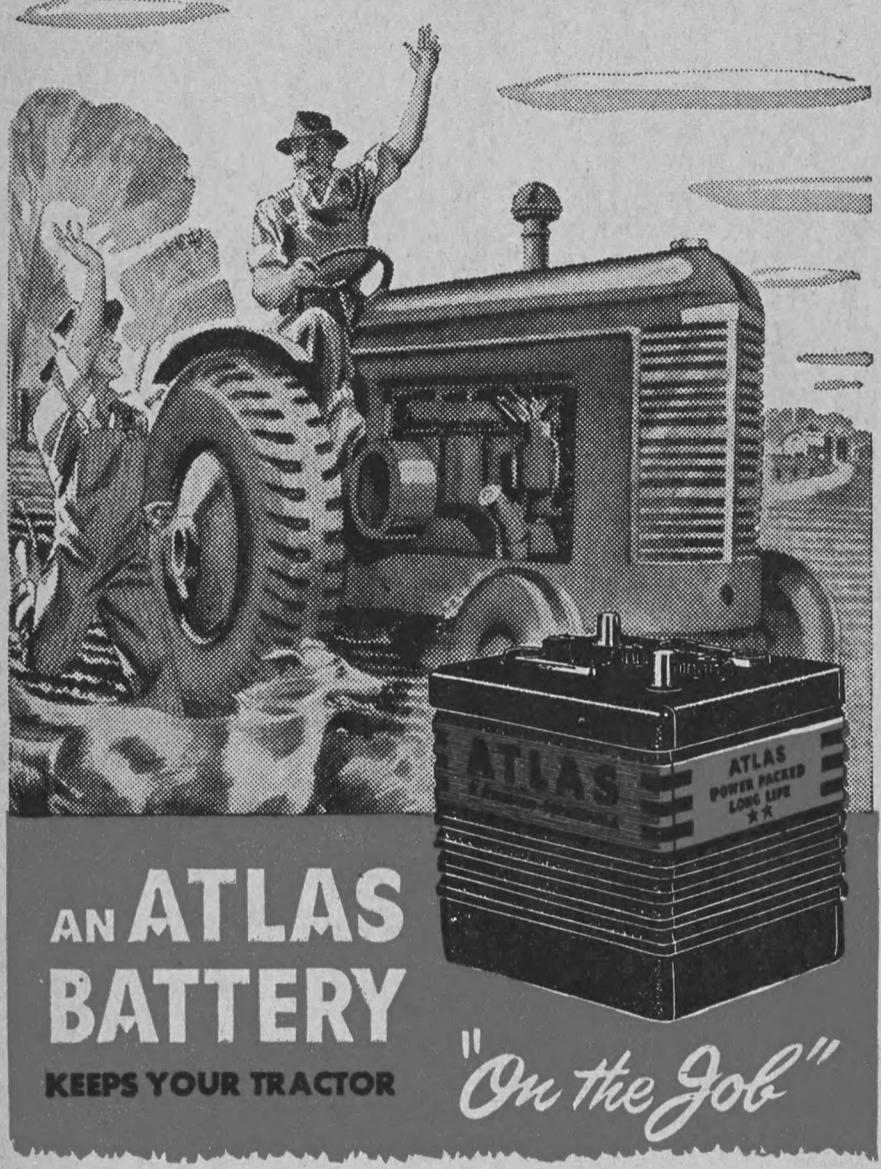
SASKATOON

CALGARY

AN APPEAL FOR YOUR GENEROUS SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION, JUNE 17 TO 29. • In every rural community as well as in cities and towns, a nation-wide appeal is being made by Canada's National Clothing Collection Committee for generous gifts of clothing to meet the desperate need of millions of European children and grown-ups who are faced with starvation from exposure during the coming winter unless essential clothing is provided. • The following articles are among those most needed: coats, skirts, trousers, women's dresses, children's warm undergarments, blankets, footwear (tied in pairs). All types of washable garments should be washed before donating. Other garments should be clean and sanitary, but need not be dry-cleaned. • NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION is being conducted by a responsible National Committee under the chairmanship of W. M. Birks of Montreal. You are asked to kindly give as generously as you can through your local committee, community club, church or other duly authorized local body. • DON'T PACK AWAY — GIVE AWAY! to help the millions of needy children and grown-ups to ward off starvation this winter by your generous gift of clothing.

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James Murray Retires

PROFESSOR James Murray, Principal of the Provincial School of Agriculture and Home Economics at Olds, Alberta, since 1930, and associated with the Alberta Department of Agriculture since 1922, retired early this month on superannuation, and will manage Fogelvik Farm, Innisfail, for the estate of the late Andrew Anderson.

Ontario-born James Murray has had an interesting and wide career in Canadian agriculture. Leaving his home county of Simcoe in the fall of 1898, the young Murray graduated with the first class taking a full four years' course at the Ontario Agricultural College, leading to a degree in agriculture from the University of Toronto. Classmates were Dr. G. I. Christie, now President of the O.A.C.; the late Dr. W. J. Black, one time president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and for many years with the Canadian National Railways. He spent the next four years with the Dominion Seed Branch, of which he was the sole representative of the branch in western Canada, located at Winnipeg. For one year, he was Superintendent of Agricultural Societies in Saskatchewan with headquarters at Regina; became superintendent Dominion Experimental Farm in Brandon in spring of 1907, and there inaugurated extensive work in crop rotations, undertook the first experimental outside steer feeding.

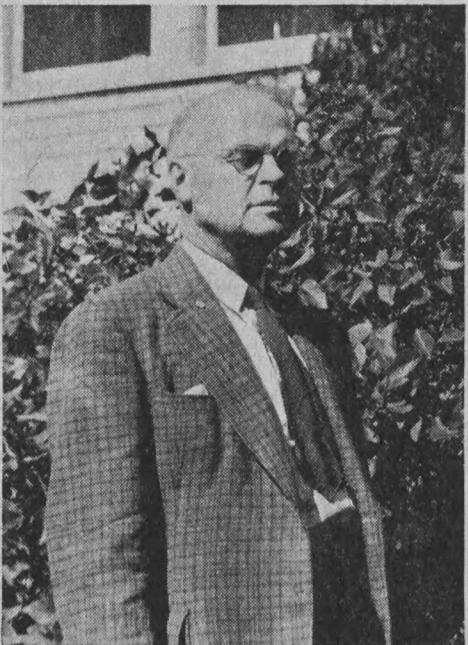
He became manager of Canadian Wheat Lands, Limited, in the spring of 1911. This English company had 65,000 acres west of Medicine Hat intended for irrigation by the Canadian Land and Irrigation Company. World War I stopped developments, but 25,000 acres were dry farmed for several years. In 1915, Professor Murray was appointed Professor of Agronomy at Macdonald College, Quebec, and after four years became superintendent of the Noble Farms, from which he resigned in 1921, to become District Agriculturist for the Alberta Department of Agriculture at Medicine Hat; and since July 1, 1930, has been Principal of the School of

Agriculture at Olds. Since that time many improvements have been made at the school, a number of buildings erected, and since 1933 capacity enrollment experienced. During recent years, a fairly long waiting list has been an annual occurrence.

During his principalship, Professor Murray has been a constant friend of the Alberta farmer and of the students under his guardianship. He has been proud of the school and of the students who came there from Alberta farms. Married in 1908 to Miss Florence Allen of Ottawa, Mrs. Murray has taken an active part in helping in many ways to make life interesting for the students.

In religion an adherent of the United Church, Professor Murray has been active in community and agricultural organizations. He is a past district deputy grand master of the Masonic order, a past president of the Western Society of Agronomy, and in 1942 was made a Fellow the Agricultural Institute of Canada. He recalls with pleasure some of the early stalwarts of Canadian agriculture, whom it was

his privilege to meet. These included Dr. William Saunders, founder and first director of the Dominion Experimental Farms System; his son, Dr. Charles Saunders, the originator of Marquis wheat; John Macoun, famous Canadian botanist, and his son, W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist over a long period; Dr. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying in western Canada, later Commissioner of Conservation, and Principal of Macdonald College, Quebec; Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms and later Deputy Minister of Agriculture; the late Dr. Angus McKay, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, as well as S. A. Bedford, for many years Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon. These Professor Murray knew as an outstanding group of fine men whom it was an inspiration to know. Now that he is leaving Olds, this, too, will be said of him by his former students.



Guide photo.
James Murray, who retires this month after sixteen years as Principal of the Olds School of Agriculture in Alberta.

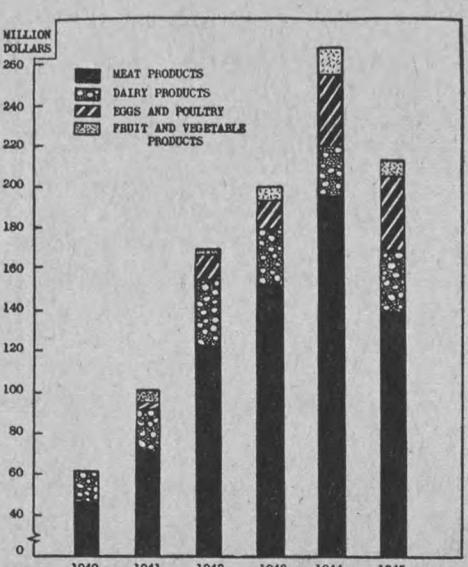
Implement Prices

THE recent increase in implement prices allowed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, amounting to 12½ per cent, in addition to bringing protests from many farm organizations, including reported proposals for a delivery strike by sections of the Alberta Farmers Union, has led to animated discussions in parliament on the general question of price ceilings and their influence on the farmer.

Meanwhile, Canadian Farm Implements, Winnipeg, has sharpened an editorial pencil and produced figures as to the cost of equipping a half-section farm, basis Winnipeg prices, at various times over the past 30 years. A seven-foot binder, five-foot mower, ten-foot rake, 20-run double disc drill, 16x16 harrow, six-section drag harrow, 7½-foot cultivator, cream separator, three-horsepower engine, 14-inch gang plow, manure spreader, farm wagon and

steel shoe sleigh, are reported to have retailed for \$1,076.50 in 1914. In 1921, the outfit cost \$2,049.50; by 1926, the amount was \$1,701.75; in 1938, it was \$1,772.40; and in the fall of 1945 had risen to \$1,914.75. Attention is also called to greatly improved design, materials and efficiency over the past 30 years.

If to this outfit is added a 15-30 tractor, and a 22-inch thresher, costs of the augmented outfit appear as \$4,601.50 in 1914; rising to \$6,774.60 in 1921, an increase of 47 per cent; falling by 37 per cent during the next five years to \$4,269.79 in 1926; dropping slightly (about four per cent) by 1938, to \$4,104.50; and rising in 1945 to \$4,376.75, leaving the total retail figure still 35 per cent below the 1921 combined price, and between four and five per cent under the retail price 32 years ago.



Canada's exports to Britain of meat, dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetables during the war years are shown in this graph prepared by the Economics Div., Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

STREET SCENE - 1946



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1. Part of the visitors to the Fat Stock Show and Sale at Neepawa, Man., in April. 2. Winning 800-900 pound Angus, shown (left to right) by J. W. Cummings, Mentmore; C. R. Kinney, Brookdale; and J. W. Cummings. 3. Darlene Kartanson receives the cup for showmanship from Deputy Minister J. H. Evans. 4. The class for artificially bred beef animals. Photos by C. E. G. Bates.

Livestock Shows and Sales

EVENTS where livestock breeders and feeders can display and sell their products are likely to be held at almost any season of the year in western Canada, except seeding and harvest times and midwinter.

They are a natural feature of the agriculture in any district where livestock is of average or above average quality, and where breeders and feeders are anxious that their products become better known. The pictures at the head of this Department this month were taken at the Neepawa Fat Stock Show and Sale held in April, where 54 head of cattle were sold for \$9,334, after shrinkage and condemnation insurance, and where the average price paid for all cattle, excluding the Grand Champion and Reserve, was 17.57 cents per pound, which beat the Brandon figure of the previous week by a fraction of a cent. Here, too, an 806-pound champion Angus heifer brought her owner, J. W. Cummings, Mentmore, \$523 from Eaton's, while John Kartanson, Minnedosa, exhibitor of the reserve champion, a 775-pound Hereford steer, secured 44 cents per pound from Canada Packers and took home a net cheque for \$341. On the same day, and at the same event, 12-year-old Darlene Kartanson won not only the first prize cup for her Hereford calf, but a special cup for her showmanship; and because Neepawa has had an artificial breeding centre in operation for several years, there was a class for artificially bred animals, won by R. Strohman, Brookdale.

Since Neepawa is used here as an illustration of what is significant in livestock shows and sales, it is worth noting that between 300 and 400 people followed the progress of the animals through the show and sale ring, and although the show was officially opened by Deputy Minister J. H. Evans in the afternoon, the town was busy all morning, with the menfolk weighing and fitting cattle, and wives shopping. As a reward to the young men of the district who organized the show, the weather was ideal, and the judge, Gordon Killoh, Hamiota, met an improvement in uniformity over the year previous, and a specially good showing of black cattle. In the evening there was a banquet, and after that a dance.

An exhibition or show, as someone said many years ago, is a mirror of the community. If it is a good show, with products of good quality well fitted and displayed, it is likely to be held in a good community also, and the increasing number of shows and sales of both breeding and fat stock, held in western Canada during recent years, is an indication of the increasing interest in and importance of livestock in our western agricultural economy. No small amount of this interest created in livestock is due to the number of boys' and girls' clubs which have been organized year after year in many districts, and have pointed the way to increased numbers and improved quality of livestock. The fact that Darlene Kartanson

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worthy of comment. Three animals were culled from the sale and not allowed to be sold at public auction. This, too, was a mirror of a community with standards of excellence which it has set itself. The culling was as significant as was the achievement of Darlene Kartanson who won the cup for showmanship though only 12 years old.

Black Teeth of Young Pigs

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture reports one Alberta farmer as having lost several pigs in one litter and experiencing a setback to the remainder, as a result of faulty cutting of the black teeth of young pigs. The trouble was that he clipped the teeth too close to the gums so that the tissues were injured and bacteria and organisms, from the soil with which young pigs were in contact, entered the injured gums and caused severe inflammation. Death was ascribed to severe infection of the mucus membrane of the mouth and gums. For reasons best known to veterinarians, they call this necrotic stomatitis.

Cutting of the sharp points only, or about one-third of the protruding portion of the tooth, will prevent the little pigs from injuring the dam's udder, or injuring each other in fighting. It will also prevent losses arising from serious mouth infections or loss of thriftiness.

Variations of Tests in Separated Cream

CREAM separators are built by the manufacturer to extract from 98 to 99.5 per cent of the fat in milk. To do this, however, they must be properly installed, well taken care of and properly operated. A new separator should be set up according to directions which accompany the machine, and should especially be on a very solid and perfectly level base. Regular oiling is essential for smooth operation.

From nearly all points of view, cream with a fat test of 35 to 40 per cent is the most economical to handle. Frequently, however, farmers find that cream tests vary between one separation and another, even though the machine is operated very carefully.

D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, points out that to secure identical results from tests after different separations, it is essential that certain conditions be observed, in addition to the general good care of the separator, and the proper washing of the tinware and bowl parts after each using of the machine.

It is obvious that in order for cream to test uniformly after separation, the milk to be separated must have a uniform test, and there are many reasons why the fat test of milk varies from one milking to another. Milk must also be at the same temperature, if the cream test is to remain consistent. The rate of inflow of milk into the bowl of the separator must always be the same, and there must be no change in the speed at which the machine is turned. Slight changes in the adjustment of the cream or milk screw, or any differences in the amount of skimming, or in the amount of water used in flushing, will change the cream test.

Feeding Weanling Pigs

WEANING time is a critical period for any young animal. It involves a very marked change in procedure at mealtime and a decided change in the type of feed. Moreover, the pig is not a ruminant like the calf or lamb, and is therefore not able to handle bulky feed. It cannot do well, for example, on hulls of oats, or on coarsely ground grains.

Another most important factor to bear in mind is that when the pig is very young it is growing more rapidly than it ever will again during its lifetime. It doubles its weight frequently before it reaches three months of age. Therefore, it needs an abundance of growth-promoting feed.

To avoid shock at feeding time, due to an abrupt change of feed, young pigs should be encouraged to creep feed for several weeks prior to the time they are separated from the sow, at about eight weeks of age. Earlier weaning is seldom advisable, and where only one litter per year is raised, a longer period with the sow will enable the pig to receive more of the growth-promoting milk that is good for it. Some men use

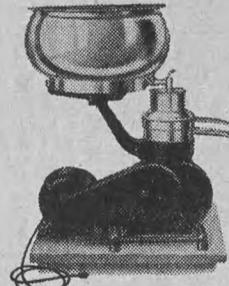
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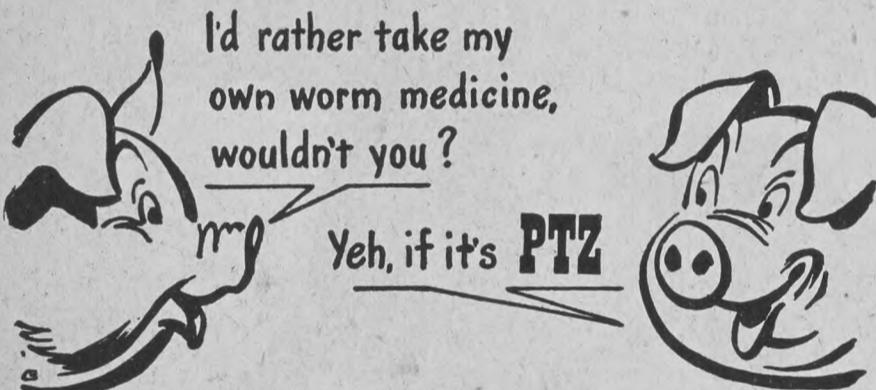
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commercial pig starter and others prefer to develop their own growing concentrates, based on farm-grown feeds. The latter is quite practicable, but the difficulty with developing home-grown mixtures is that one important element may be left out, or used in too small a proportion, whereas the commercial pig starters are scientifically mixed according to recommended formulae and are practically, if not exactly identical, at all times for the same brand.

Where one has to use a homemade mixture, it must be based on farm-grown grains, say, equal parts of oats and barley or wheat. Liberal quantities of skim milk or buttermilk should be available, and the hulls should be sifted from the oats. One per cent of salt and ground limestone should be added to the grain mixture; the ground limestone because it contains calcium which is required for the building up of the rapidly increasing bone structure of the young pig. Where milk products are not available, a commercial protein or grow-

ing supplement must be built up. Tankage alone can be added to the grain mixture at the rate of 10 per cent, but somewhat better results are likely to be secured if 12 per cent is added to the grain mixture, of a mixture containing 50 pounds of tankage, 25 pounds of linseed meal, 16 pounds pig meal, five pounds ground limestone and five pounds of salt. Where this mixture is used it is unnecessary to add one per cent each of salt and ground limestone to the grain mixture. Some green feed is essential, and where it is not available from the farm four per cent of alfalfa meal added to the grain mixture will help.

There seems to be no clear advantage in favor of either hand-feeding or self-feeding. The latter requires less labor than hand-feeding, which should be practised at least three times daily, and the feeding should be regular. Plenty of fresh water is necessary, and if hand-feeding is practised for two or three weeks, self-feeding should follow safely.

Appraising A Good Herd Sire

DOWN at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, someone recently did a little figuring as to the value of a purebred sire. It is reported that the 1930 average production of the Lethbridge dairy herd was 11,209 pounds of milk for all cows finishing lactations. In 1944 the herd average was 14,134 pounds—a difference of 2,925 pounds per cow after 15 years. The inference is that all or nearly all of this increase in milk production per cow was secured as a result of careful attention to the selection of bulls. It is further stated that, if the production in the herd had remained at the 1930 level throughout the 15 years, there would have been 240,065 pounds less milk produced than the record actually shows.

In addition to this, however, the milk produced gradually improved in quality, because in 1930 the average butterfat test was only three per cent; whereas, in 1944, the herd averaged 3.6 per cent. This gradual improvement counted up over the 15-year period to an additional 9,905 pounds of butterfat. At 25 cents per pound, the additional butterfat was calculated to be worth \$2,476.25, while the 240,065 pounds of extra milk produced would be worth, at present prices, around \$6,000.

This, however, is not quite all. Heavier producing cows produce milk and fat at a lower cost per 100 pounds of milk, or per pound of fat. The Lethbridge official also figured, while his pencil was sharp, the difference in feed costs per 100 pounds of milk, for pairs of cows in each of the five years 1940 to 1944, selecting the pairs in each case so that calving dates were about the same in order to balance the length of lactation and dry period and other factors. This

way, the seasonal changes in feed costs would not spoil the comparison.

One of the cows selected for 1940 produced 9,538 pounds of milk containing 324.7 pounds of fat. The milk cost 55 cents per hundred pounds for feed alone. The other one of the same pair produced 12,462 pounds of milk and 458.2 pounds of fat, at a cost of 47 cents per 100 pounds of milk for feed. More or less similar differences in feed costs were found in each of the succeeding years. In 1942, one of the cows selected produced 8,905 pounds of milk and 277.6 pounds of fat at a feed cost of 69 cents per 100 pounds of milk. The other, producing 15,907 pounds of milk and 594.2 pounds of fat, got along with a feed cost of only 51 cents per 100 pounds of milk.

The above figures show, then, that if the herd sire is good enough to raise the average milk production of the cows in a herd, he benefits his owner, not only by causing his daughters to produce more than their dams, but the larger production is secured at lowered feed costs. If, as suggested from Lethbridge, 15 years of herd improvement through the use of superior herd sires brings a total milk increase of 240,065 pounds, the increase is the equivalent of the entire lifetime production of one very outstanding female, secured at no extra cost for feed, housing or labor, except for the extra time required to draw the additional quantity of milk. Furthermore, the free-for-nothing, lifetime production of this additional cow of world champion calibre would include an extra 9,905 pounds of butterfat; and would probably have been accompanied by about \$250 in cash, representing a decrease in the feed cost, of around ten cents per 100 pounds.

More Livestock and Feed Produced

ECONOMISTS of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington have listed four important factors which have tended toward increased production of livestock and feed with which to maintain them, thus making it possible for farmers in Canada and the United States to respond more liberally to the world's need for food.

The total production of feed crops has increased in three ways. First and most spectacular, perhaps, in the United States, has been through the introduction of hybrid corn, which is estimated to have increased the United States corn crop by as much as 400 million bushels in one year. The second factor has to do with the increased use of fertilizer, and the third has been a gradual shift from grass hay to leguminous hays which carry a greater proportion of digestible proteins. This shift, together with an increased use of linseed meal and other protein and mineral supplements, has produced better balanced rations, resulting in more rapid and economical growth of livestock.

A fourth factor has to do with the double-barrelled effect of increased mechanization. In the first place, more mechanical power and labor saving machinery has made it possible to get farm work done on time and has un-

doubtedly resulted in improved crop yields, while at the same time the increased power machinery has displaced a very large number of horses, thus releasing large acreages of land for the production of crops for market livestock. It is estimated that in the United States, "The decline in the total quantity of food for horses and mules on farms and in cities is equivalent to the production of about 50 million acres of crop land and many million acres of pasture." Comparing 1944 with 1918, U.S. officials estimate that the hay and pasture released by the displacement of horses was enough to feed the equivalent of about 16.5 million head of cattle and calves.

A further interesting comment by U.S. officials applies, we believe, equally to Canadian agriculture, with appropriate adjustments: "It is entirely possible to further increase feed grain yields above the record and near-record levels of the past four to five years. Recent studies indicate that in a prosperous agriculture it would pay farmers to use approved practices that might be expected to lift yields of corn and oats a fifth above wartime yields, and to maintain the yields of barley and sorghum harvested for grain at about the war level, with normal growing weather."



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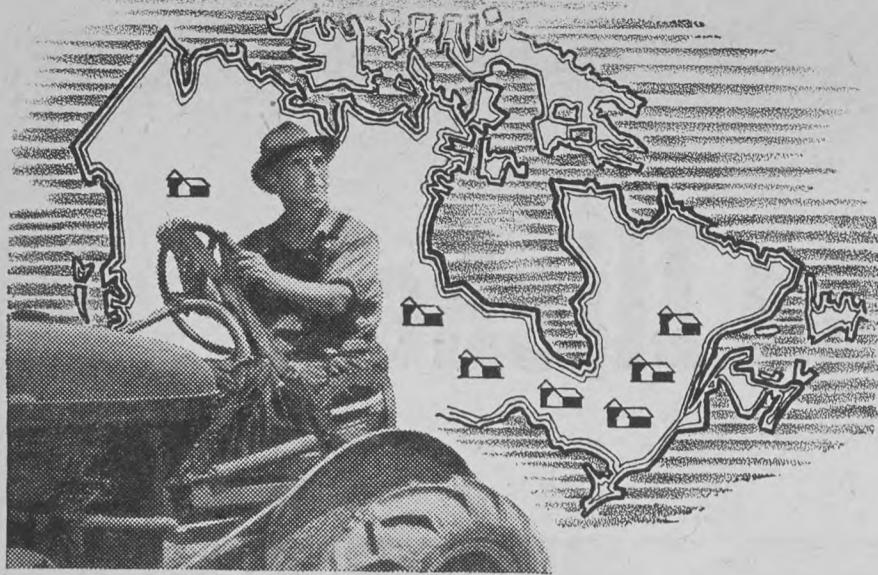
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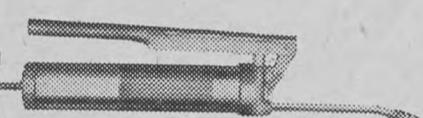
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[Guide photos.]

1. Some buildings at the Dominion Experimental Station, Prince George, B.C., which was established in 1940. 2. A typical field view in the Pine View District in which the Station is located.



Atop the Fraser River

Prince George, in northern British Columbia has an agriculture of its own, dominated by alsike clover, part-time farmers and long distances to market

If you can imagine a piece of old, bent and twisted wire, about 40 inches long, with a four-inch more-or-less-round hook at one end, and a ten-inch more-or-less-angled hook at the other end pointing the opposite way, you can visualize the Fraser River in British Columbia, as it appears on a map of the Province scaled at 12½ miles to the inch.

It rises perhaps 50 or 60 miles northwest of Jasper, runs northwesterly until about 20 miles northeast of Prince George, curves fairly sharply, and from Prince George cuts in a straight line (as kinked wire is straight), for about 650 miles to about Hope, where it begins to curve through the Fraser Valley, so-called, from Chilliwack to New Westminster. It dominates central B.C. and is the great river system of the Province.

Near the northern crook of the river lies Prince George, to which I paid a brief visit last summer, having travelled by car along the old Cariboo Trail from Kamloops northwesterly to Williams Lake and Quesnel, and thence about 65 miles farther north to Prince George.

A Dominion Experimental Station was established at Prince George some years ago, and is still in process of development. At the time of my visit, W. T. Burns was Acting Superintendent, but since that time F. V. Hutton, for some years Assistant Superintendent at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, has been appointed Superintendent at Prince George.

Mr. Burns told me that there were approximately 8,000 acres of land under cultivation in the vicinity of Prince George and that, including the territory 35 miles south to Woodpecker, north 20 miles to the Salmon Valley, west to the Chilko River and east, including the Pine View district where the Experimental Station is located, it had been estimated that over 100,000 acres were in agricultural use. Federal officers have estimated that more than 1½ million acres of reasonably good soil are available in northern British Columbia, exclusive of the Peace River block, which is that portion of the entire Peace River area located in the Province of British Columbia.

Around Prince George, alsike seed production takes a very prominent place in the agriculture of the district. Timothy there is regarded as a weed when found mixed with alsike seed, and growers take quite a loss from such a mixture. In 1944, I learned, about 200,000 pounds of pure alsike seed was produced, in addition to an even larger quantity of alsike-timothy mixture. The yield of alsike seed varies, naturally, from year to year, but in 1944 the yield was around 300 pounds per acre.

Westward between Prince George and Prince Rupert, are other districts with considerable agricultural development, including Vanderhoof, Burns Lake and the Smithers areas. In the latter two districts, we understood, nearly all timothy is grown. Eastward from Prince George about 140 miles, or about half way to Jasper, is McBride, where a

stretch of about 50 miles along the Fraser River has been developed substantially and considerable quantities of alfalfa seed are grown, along with other mixed crops. Markets are found in Jasper and Vancouver, and owners of dairy cattle, of which there are quite a few, find markets for cream in Prince George.

Quite a large proportion of the farmers in these northern B.C. areas are part-time farmers. A few years ago more dairy cattle were kept than has been the case recently owing to labor difficulties, and farmers have had no trouble in obtaining work in lumbering and in connection with the army camps. As a result, dairying suffered. There were also quite a few hogs, but these, too, suffered, because of the growing importance of forage crops in proportion to the quality of grain produced in the area.

The Dominion Experimental Station at Prince George consists of 640 acres, of which 300 have been cleared, and 250 were under cultivation last year. The remainder is in pasture, and a considerable proportion is treed. This station was formerly located at Invermere, situated in the Columbia River Valley, near where this great river takes its rise at Canal Flat. The station was moved to Prince George in 1940, and the war necessarily stopped its normal and more rapid development. It was stocked with a herd of 25 Ayrshires, a flock of 78 Hampshire sheep, 11 pure-bred Yorkshire sows and nine Clydesdale horses. Mr. Burns felt that the number of Yorkshire sows was a little out of proportion to the type of country in which the station is located. Beef cattle can better utilize the grass in the bush land during the summer months.

Local markets in Prince George are limited, and to reach the Vancouver market, a three-day haul is necessary by way of Jasper. I understand, however, that the British Columbia government has recently announced its intention to secure an extension of the government-owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Quesnel north to Prince George and thence to the Peace River block, which would give the Prince George area a more direct outlet to the great central market at Vancouver. The distance to Vancouver by road is 530 miles, so that not much farm output can be trucked over the existing not-very-good roads.

Mr. Burns told me that experimental work was just nicely under way in 1944, and that no long-time results of tests with varieties, fertilizers or soil treatments were therefore available. Nevertheless, grain crops had already shown marked response to nitrogen and phosphates. There was some indication that sulphur might be expected to give marked increases in growth and yield. Potassium sulphate (gypsum) had in some cases doubled yields.

Johnson Bros., the largest growers of alsike in the district, had secured 500 pounds of alsike seed per acre in 1943, on land fertilized with 80 pounds of ammonium sulphate, as compared with

a 300 pound yield from unfertilized acreage. In 1944, fertilized soil yielded 100 pounds of seed more than unfertilized.

The rainfall at Prince George is around 25 inches per year. Flax makes satisfactory growth, and normally matures before September 15, yielding, in good years, as high as 20 bushels per acre. Fall rains begin generally from September 5 to 15; therefore, all cereals grown are the earliest maturing varieties that can be obtained. Alfalfa and sweet clover seem to winter-kill fairly easily, while neither brome or creeping red fescue had turned out very well in plant tests. Red top and meadow fescue, however, had done quite well in the nursery rows, while both red and white clovers seem to grow satisfactorily in the district. Alsike seemed almost like a native plant, and was to be found to a considerable extent throughout the wooded bush land.

The soil, Mr. Burns told me, was for the most part quite shallow, not more than about 18 inches in depth. Below that is a shale, into which neither the roots of plants nor moisture seem to penetrate easily. The soil is a clay which tends to warm up very slowly in the spring, and the killing of alfalfa and sweet clover is largely as a result of heaving, which is less troublesome in the case of red clover.

Early blue peas seem to do exceptionally well, and in 1944 a crop of 30 bushels per acre had matured by August 15. Grain crops seem to be characterized by a relatively low protein content. Victory oats are grown very widely in the district, but are too late. The station was growing Vanguard and a little Ajax in 1945, as the result of an experience in 1944 when about half of the Victory oats germinated in the stock while the Vanguard were brought in safely.

Plush barley has given good yields, and some Olli was grown last year and beginning to turn at the time of my visit. An application of 100 pounds of 16-20 fertilizer, or 50 pounds of 11-48 brings maturity ahead about ten days. Potatoes do not seem to do well in the Prince George district, perhaps because the soil is cold and warms up late in the spring.

Manuring on such soil appears to have been very effective with some hay crops that were increased 50 per cent in yield.

It seemed rather strange to me that over a 32-year period there had been no prolonged period of cold weather in winter. Low temperatures are experienced, but in only five years out of 32 had the thermometer gone to -40 degrees Fahr. or lower. In an occasional winter, such as the winter of 1942-43, there is very little snow. Mr. Burns told me that two or three chinooks had been experienced that winter, which came up on a south or southwest wind and either cleaned the snow off the ground or melted it to ice.—H.S.F.

Seeding Alfalfa in July

FOR the past 12 years excellent satisfaction has been secured on illustration farms in Manitoba by seeding alfalfa between June 20 and July 10, and this practice seems to have avoided the difficulty often experienced in the spring of the year by those who hesitate to seed alfalfa with a nurse crop, in dry land.

The practice on the illustration stations has been to fallow the necessary acreage, using by preference stubble land that was due to be fallowed, and continuing the summerfallowing until June 20. Beginning about that date, or any time up to July 10, preferably after a rain which will moisten the soil well, the field is given a final cultivation to kill the weeds, then seeded immediately after packing.

A good distribution of the alfalfa seed is secured by taking enough oats for one-half bushel per acre, spreading them on the granary floor and dampening with water. The alfalfa seed is mixed with the damp oats, which should be put into the drill box and seeded as soon as possible afterwards. The drill is set to seed a half bushel of oats per acre, at a depth of one to one-and-a-half inches. After seeding, packing again is desirable if necessary. If the oats and the alfalfa are not seeded very shortly after dampening, the alfalfa seed does



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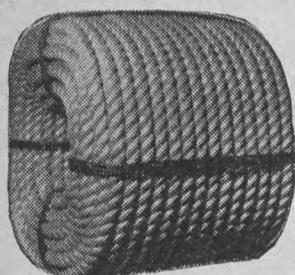


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not stick to the oats and even seeding will be impossible. The warm weather of July will produce a quick growth, but the field must not be cut or pastured during the remainder of the season.

Brandon authorities point out that the thin mixture of oats will collect the

snow during the first winter and protect the young alfalfa plants, as well as help secure moisture for the following year. In Manitoba it has been found that this method works very satisfactorily and meets with no real hazard except in years when grasshoppers are very bad.

Poisonous Plants To Watch For

CHOKECHERRIES can cause livestock poisoning, particularly with lambs, as well as cattle and sheep. Fortunately, according to authorities at the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current, a mature cow must eat at least two pounds within one hour in order to be poisoned, but even a few ounces will kill a lamb. Poisoned animals stagger, breathe with difficulty, have convulsions and their tongues hang out. Bloating occurs before death, but usually follows within an hour after consumption of the poison. The cause of death is hydrocyanic acid, which is released in the stomach when the leaves and twigs and bark are crushed in the process of digestion.

On well managed and carefully stocked pastures, death hardly ever occurs, from which follows the suggestion that the best preventive is to maintain the grass cover in a healthy and productive condition. Another effective way to prevent losses is to add one part of sulphur to each 12 parts of salt.

Both the tall and dwarf larkspurs cause poisoning, but cattle, fortunately, are the only livestock susceptible. Horses seldom touch them and sheep can eat larkspur without ill effects.

The tall larkspur is found in the Foothills, while the shorter kind has been found not only in the Foothills, but in the Cypress Hills, Wood Mountains, Sandhills and in adjacent areas. Both are commonly found on open hillsides where there are poplar groves or stands of shrubs. The name larkspur comes from the blue or lilac flowers which have

a spur. A dwarf form which grows only to a height of about two feet seems to dry up about mid-July, but the tall variety will grow as tall as eight feet and will stay green until freeze up. The plants are poisonous and edible during their entire lifetime.

Poisoned cattle have convulsions, tend to lie with their head lying downhill, stumble about and seem nauseated. Sometimes a cure can be effected by pulling an animal around so that its head lies uphill. Grubbing of the tall larkspur is practical; and for the dwarf sort, grazing should preferably be deferred until July if there is much of this kind. If sheep are available, they can be grazed on heavily infested larkspur land.

The western water hemlock is a member of the carrot family and extremely poisonous. It grows on a stout stem up to six feet in height, from a fleshy root which exudes an oily yellow liquid when the root is cut. Water hemlock grows along streams, irrigation ditches, and in marshes, springy soil and wet meadows. During the early stages of growth the above ground portions are dangerous, but the underground parts are the most poisonous, and will affect humans as well as all classes of livestock, death occurring within a few hours from acute abdominal pains, convulsions, arching of the back, dilation of the pupil of the eye and a variable, rapid pulse. The plants are large and localized so that they can usually be eradicated by grubbing.

Annual Weeds Multiply Fast

A WEED is an unwanted plant. Annuals, as distinguished from perennials, are those which germinate, grow, mature and bear a crop of seed in one year. They are perpetuated by the very abundance of the seeds they produce; and Professor T. K. Pavlychenko at the Laboratory of Plant Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, has estimated that such a common weed as the common wild mustard will produce as many as 21,500 seeds from a single plant. The green tansy mustard may produce 55,000 seeds from one plant; Russian pigweed, 45,000; tumbling mustard, 44,000; hare's ear mustard, 20,000; and stinkweed or Frenchweed, 20,000. Fortunately, not all of these seeds grow and both fortunately and unfortunately, not all of them grow the same year. Fortunately, also, those are most likely to grow which are near the surface of the ground.

Most farmers are reconciled to the impossibility of completely eliminating all such annual weeds, and there seems to have been no more satisfactory tillage control method than that of growing

them out. That is to say, keeping the weeds as near the surface of the soil as possible, allowing them to grow in the spring until they have well started, cultivating them thoroughly to kill as much of the first crop as possible and repeating the process until seeding time. Along with this goes the production of a grain crop seeded at a much heavier rate than usual, and immediate cultivation of the ground as soon as the crop can be removed, bearing always in mind the importance of shallow cultivation so as to encourage the most complete germination of the remaining seeds. It may be, and often will be, necessary to carry this procedure through the second summer before annual weeds are pretty well cleaned out from a field, and even to carry the process through one season of summer-fallowing and two crops of heavier-than-usual seeding, with frequent shallow cultivation except in the late fall when frost may be counted on to kill most of the annuals, except such winter annuals as stinkweed.

Cure Alfalfa for High Quality

THE economical and highly nutritious character of alfalfa hay is due on the one hand to the fact that on suitable soil the yield will be satisfactory, and on the other hand, to the fact that its high protein content renders unnecessary the feeding of as much concentrate as is required where other hays are fed. As much as from 1/10 to 1/5 of the total dry matter of the plant consists of protein, and in addition, alfalfa contains considerable quantities of calcium and phosphorus.

All of these constituents are present more plentifully in alfalfa hay when the crop is cut before it is too old. Curing, however, is frequently difficult, because when fresh cut, alfalfa contains from 70 to 75 per cent of moisture which must be reduced to about 22 per cent before it can be stored safely. The stems dry out more slowly than the leaves, so that it is difficult to cure alfalfa without losing a considerable amount of the

leaves which contain a higher proportion of nutrients than do the stem. The difficulty in curing is to preserve the leaves.

Where the weather is relatively dry, alfalfa hay can be satisfactorily cured by partially curing it in the swath, say wilting for four or five hours after cutting in the morning, and then raked into windrows with not more than two swaths to a windrow. A side delivery rake will roll the hay so that the leaves will be largely in the centre of the windrow and the stems, which need more drying, on the outside. From one to two days will be required for the hay to dry sufficiently in the windrow, after which it may be gathered for stacking or storing in the barn.

Where the weather is more humid and rains interfere with haying, it will probably be necessary to put it up in coils, which shed the rain and preserve the quality.

Some Suggestions for the Workshop

Some of them will come in handy this summer

Handle on Chopping Block

A very handy, yet simple idea is to drive a staple in on each side of the chopping block and attach to them a wire handle. The block can then be carried easily about the yard as needed.—Marvin L. Wall, Great Deer, Sask.



Merry-go-round for the Kiddies

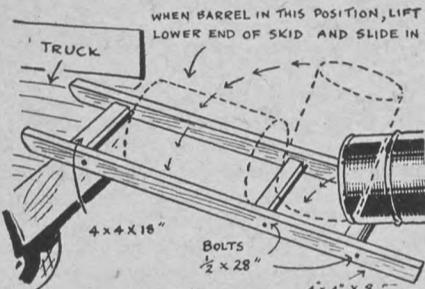
Now that the children are playing outdoors again here is a simple merry-go-round for them. Trim a fence post to fit easily into the hub of an old wagon wheel. Put it in the ground and tramp the earth



firmly. Grease the axle and put the wheel on. The children love it and mother and dad like to take the cushions out and sit on it too. We use ours very much.—Mrs. Emma Schmelzer, Winnifred, Alberta.

Makes Loading Gas Drum Easy

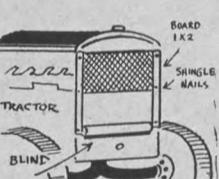
This skid takes the "back-breache" out of loading a barrel or gas drum on a wagon or truck. It is made of stout material as shown and is just wide enough so that the barrel or drum will lie in the top position without projecting below the side pieces. When the



drum reaches the last position on its side the lower end of the skid is raised and the skid and drum are slid forward onto the floor of the wagon or truck. By reversing the steps taken, the drum is lowered to the ground again.—C.L., British Columbia.

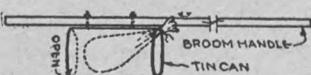
Protecting Radiator in Winter

This is what I attached to our tractor and find it very successful in winter. I took a blind from an old car and fastened it at the bottom of the radiator. When starting the engine on a cold morning, draw the blind up. The engine will heat up much more rapidly. Then, when it is warm, the blind can be lowered again.—J. W. Nichol, Onanole, Man.



Insecticide Duster

A satisfactory insecticide duster can be made on the farm. Materials needed are a five-pound salt sack, an old broom handle, a tomato can with both ends cut out, and two stove bolts with thumb nuts. By spacing the holes in the can



for the bolts four inches apart and by spacing the holes in the broom handle two inches apart the duster can be adjusted to the proper height for the various varieties of garden crops. Stamping it on the ground causes the dust to fall on the plants.

To protect a cordwood saw while not in use I slit a 28-inch high pressure bicycle tube open around the inside and placed it around the saw. This provides good protection.—M. H. Schab, Calder, Sask.

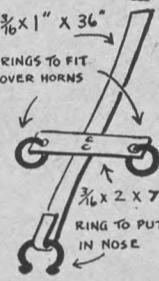
Weed Spud

Our new garden spot was badly infested with poison ivy, Canada thistle, and dock, and to get the roots out completely a spud 10 inches long was made to fit into an old spade handle. The cutting is W-shaped as shown, which keeps tough weed roots from slipping around the point. A broad spring leaf from a heavy duty truck makes a good spud if it is thickened and reinforced near the handle to give it good strength there. It is fine to remove sour dock or other perennials with long tap roots. —I.W.D.



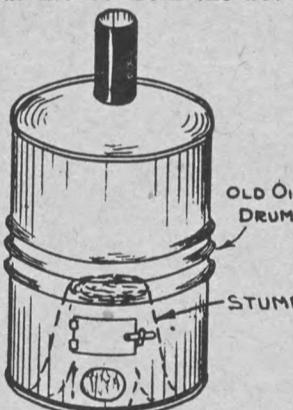
A Cow Poke

To make a satisfactory cow poke take a piece of iron 36 inches long, and for the cross piece, a piece of iron of the dimensions shown. The length from the nose ring to the cross bar is 15 inches, which leaves the top end the longest. The top is bent forward somewhat. The lower end is doubled over and riveted to hold the nose ring. The rings which go over the horns are held by holes in the cross bar. The ring is 3 1/2 inches in diameter and fitted into the nose but not through it. Fit the poke loosely on the head so as not to injure the nostrils.—H. G. Classen, Box 2, Aberdeen, Sask.



Stump Burner

To burn out stumps surely and safely, use a steel barrel, when they are available, rigged up as a portable stove as shown. Cut a hole in the top for a stove pipe, a door in the side for kindling and feeding the fire, a draft hole four inches in diameter four inches from the bottom. The bottom is removed and the stove set in place over the stump and banked up with a little earth. This makes the stump burn as though it were in a stove in the house. —I.W.D.



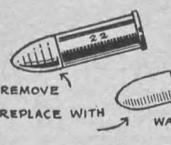
Shock Absorber

When the car is stuck in a deep rut or mud puddle, and it requires a stiff jerk to pull it out, put an automobile tire in the centre of the pulling chain or rope as shown. This will act as a shock absorber, and will lessen the damage to the bumper, and will save strain on the chain or rope.—Bob Larson.



Wax Bullets for Rats

If you wish to shoot rats with a .22 rifle, and do not want to run the risk of the bullet going astray, you can remove the lead and replace it with a nose made of crayon or wax. When the lead is removed, be careful to prevent loss of the powder in the shell. It is suggested that you place the shell upright on a flat surface, hold it between the fingers of one hand, and remove the lead by bending it sideways with the other hand. A wax bullet will kill a rat at a distance of 100 feet, and if the bullet goes astray, it will not do much damage.—Bob Larson.



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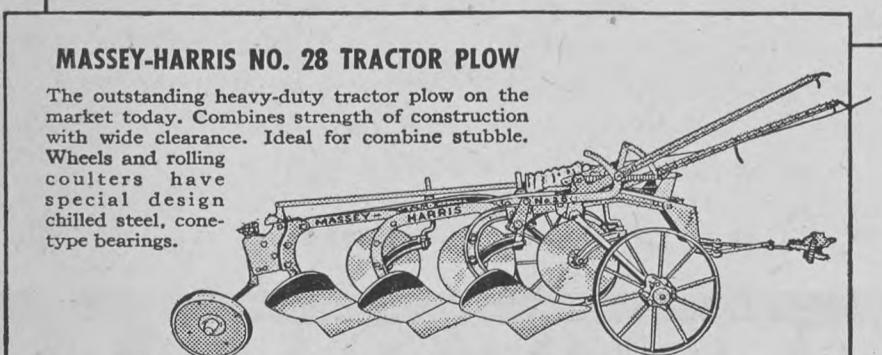
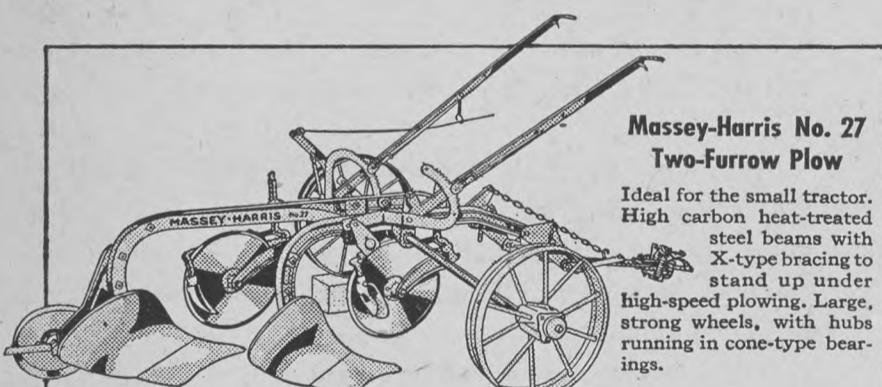
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HORTI-CULTURE



[Guide photos.]

1. Where desired for any reason, fruit trees may be trained on trellises, as in this example at Morden. 2. These trellised apples are bearing fruit.

Severe May Frost Damages Vegetation

Severe frost period, May 9-14, produces variable injury across the Prairies, resulting in most severe injury in earlier southern districts

AFTER several weeks of unseasonably fine weather in late March, April and early May, which brought on a substantial amount of growth in central and southern portions of the prairie provinces, as a result of which apricots were in full bloom at Morden, lilac flower clusters were showing an inch to an inch-and-a-half long in Winnipeg, some early native plums were in full bloom, shrubs and trees were leafing out and vegetables and perennials were growing rapidly, an immense body of cold air moved across the prairies from the northwest and hit the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, for example, with 8, 15 and 20 degrees of frost on three successive nights, from May 9 to May 11 inclusive.

The amount of injury varied from very light to severe, not only as between types of vegetation, but as between geographical areas. The Country Guide, at this writing, has received no report from the Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge in the Peace River district of Alberta, but a press report as of May 21 indicated that the 15-acre orchard at Beaverlodge was expected to be in full bloom during the last week of May, while pears and flowering almonds were mentioned as blooming May 16. The report contained no suggestion of injury.

At Lacombe, in central Alberta, damage was less than might have been expected, according to D. W. Ramsey of the Dominion Experimental Station. Noticeable effects were below-average leaf size on ornamentals, tree and bush fruits. Foliage of Amur lilac, aspen poplar and Manchu cherries was damaged by cold, dry winds. Tamarix wintered well, but was killed to the ground by spring frost. As of May 20, Bird cherry, Manchu cherry, Prunus and early plum varieties were in full bloom and appeared quite normal. Half hardy perennials were making slow growth, with early bloom appearing abnormal. Some damage to lilies was reported, but few perennials showed frost injury to foliage.

Severe at Brooks

From P. D. Hargrave, Superintendent, Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks, Alberta, comes a report of 13 degrees of frost on May 10, which, as a result of the earliest blossom period on record at the Station, severely injured the blossoms. Apricots and pears were in full bloom on April 20, with most apple buds opened and a great deal of fruit set. Hope of a crop is pretty well shattered. Walnut, butternut, green ash and trees of similar nature were heavily hit, particularly because the damage followed two days of cold, drying winds which sapped the moisture from tender growth. As at May 21, blossom was still holding on, largely, Mr. Hargrave believed, because it had not been fertilized. Pollen was viable, and bees were working, though the stigmas, or female

parts of the bloom, were burned to a brown crisp.

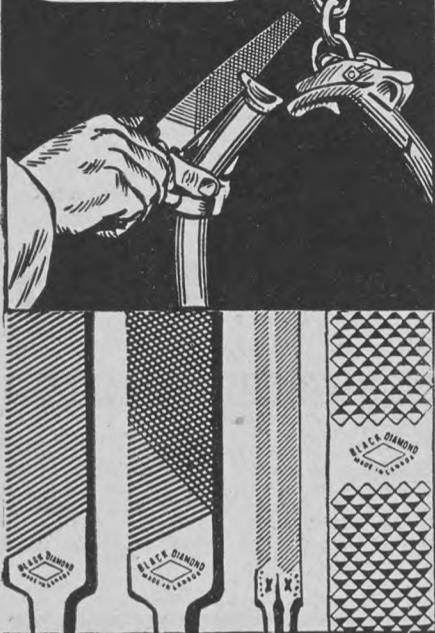
John Lloyd, Adanac, Saskatchewan, reports orchards in the most delapidated condition of any year, including the spring of 1943, though apples show less damage from wintering. This condition, however, was due principally to snowfall in September, 1945, and early winter freezes. Early May frosts this year were not as severe as a year ago. Worst hit are the sandcherry-plum hybrids, damaged both in May and September, 1945. A large proportion killed almost to ground level, with Opata injured, Sapa severely cut back and all named pears black to the bud. Bright spots are the apple-crab hybrids and the native Manitoba and Manchurian plums, which, coming into bloom on May 20, showed no apparent damage from recent frosts, although blossoms on apricots and early plums close to the ground revealed damage. Growth two weeks late. Nearly all hybrid plums, Tecumseh, Grenville, Feibing, killed to the ground. Old Pembina trees in fair shape. Five-year-old Assiniboine and Dandy seedlings promise a full crop. Oldest Rescue tree suffered little damage.

Saskatoon Backward

Dr. C. F. Patterson, Department of Horticulture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has informed us under date of May 25 that the damage was much lighter than expected, especially where serious winter damage was not a factor. This was due to the fact that growth had been backward and unopened buds retained sufficient resistance to escape injury. Pears and some very early native plums were hit hard, though Assiniboine, Mammoth, Aitkin and similar varieties were little damaged. Virtually all named varieties of plums are expected to bear heavily, if not winter damaged. May frosts evidently injured bud of other fruits very little. Among shrubs, Dr. Patterson reports only the Mayday, a very early bloomer, as considerably damaged. Russian almond and double flowering plums never bloomed better than this year. Some very early perennials especially some of the lilies, showed scorching. May temperatures at Saskatoon did not fall as low as in eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Seventeen degrees of frost appeared to be the approximate low point. Winter damage from unusually low temperatures in November may prove to be extensive, and Dr. Patterson also commented on the serious condition in late May, due to drought with no promise of rain.

From the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, W. H. Cram reports eight to 12 degrees of frost May 9-14, with cool weather for three days following, leading to a gradual return to warmth and a minimum of damage. Peonies are nipped, but recovering. Recovery of delphiniums is doubtful. Lilac foliage was injured, but no flower bud

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injury on vulgaris, japonica or villosa. Severe foliage injury on Spirea, but small damage to flower buds. Injury to foliage and flower buds of currants light to severe—lighter on black varieties than on red. Gooseberries undamaged and strawberries set back. Raspberry damage due chiefly to warm days and cold nights in March and April. All early bloom destroyed on Russian almond, as well as all bloom on Manchurian apricots. Sandcherry-plum hybrids promise average crops. Plum blossoms are more or less all lost. Of 15 varieties of apples examined, the hardiest, Dolgo and Osman, had only the primary flower bud in each cluster destroyed, though in the pink stage of bloom. Florence, Robin, Anaros, Calros and Jacques promise little or no fruit. Prince, Renown, Printosh and Bedford a half-normal crop, while Olga, Tony and Rosilda show up to one-quarter bud injury.

W. A. Cumming reports from the Manitoba Hardy Plant Nursery at Dropmore that, on the whole, little damage was done. Some early blooming perennials were cut to the ground, foliage on some trees will be distorted, some varieties of lilacs, particularly villosa, will show distorted blooms and more or less damage, but fruits escaping killing frosts last fall are expected to bloom, including apricot and Manchurian pears. By far the most serious injury was experienced last September 28, when a temperature of two degrees above zero developed when plants were all in full growth. The minor damage early in May this year was due to growth being less well advanced at Dropmore.

From the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, E. Braun, Assistant Superintendent, reports that only one Assiniboine plum was in full bloom at the time of the frost, and suffered practically 100 per cent damage to the pistils. Crab apples were damaged about 90 per cent, regardless of bloom stage. Many perennials did not show evident damage as at May 16, but some tender lilies withstood two nights of frost and succumbed to the third. Early peonies were laid low each night but revived each day. Lilacs wilted badly on the first morning, but suffered very little leaf or bud damage. Ferns were badly hit. Vegetable crops suffered little, except early sown radishes and turnips.

Morden Badly Hit

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, where record warm weather developed in March, April and early May, trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants had leafed out and blossomed to an unusual extent, resulting in a report from W. R. Leslie, Superintendent, that nearly all the fruit crop in southern Manitoba and many early vegetables have been ruined. Apple and crab apple flowers were practically all killed. Late opening flowers were deformed with dirty brown pistils and pale petals. Trees looked bedraggled and nursery stock budded in 1945 shows much tip killing. Apricots had set heavily, but all have been hard hit and plums about the same, including both native and hybrid. Late blooming varieties such as Morden, Mansan and Comfort may have some live buds, as well as some of the late sandcherry-plum hybrids of low stature. Injury extends to plants of seedling stock intended for May budding, and seedlings of apricot and sour cherries also. Gooseberries proved hardier than currants, especially the foliage, but the fruits of both are mostly killed. Latham and Ottawa raspberries survived relatively well, with some flower bud damage. Early strawberry blossoms browned and the new shoot growth on grapes was lost, as well as walnut and butternut bloom ruined.

Among vegetable crops, Charles Walkof reports from Morden that rhubarb and asparagus were killed to the ground, regardless of variety, as well as radish, carrots, beets, cress and tam-pala. Leaf lettuce and cabbage plants sown outdoors were considerably damaged, but head lettuce, celtuce, spinach and onions not damaged. Extra early peas were severely frozen, but growth continued from lateral buds below ground. Wrinkled-seed varieties, such as Lincoln and Thomas Laxton, show no apparent damage.

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Tree Fruits for South-Eastern Saskatchewan

E. V. McCURDY, Supervisor of Illustration Stations, Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, reports that on all of the sub-stations operating in the territory served by the Indian Head farm, such crab apple varieties as Osman, Dolgo, Bedford, Prince, Columbia and Mecca have proved hardy and have yielded well even in dry years. Sylvia, a yellow crab, generally does well, but wintered poorly on two occasions. Robin, which is a large crab, bears very early after planting, while Florence is a good yielder of large, well colored crabs, but was injured severely in 1942-43 and is only now back to normal. Amur is productive, but the fruit is small.

Apple-crab hybrids are not 100 per cent hardy, though after having been grown for ten years and suffering injury in severe winters, they are still found useful for the farm orchard. Among these, Toba winters poorly, but Trail and Rosilda have produced heavily for a number of years. Among standard apples, none of the better known varieties, such as Blushed Calville, Duchess and Mortof, are considered hardy enough.

Among plums the Tecumseh, Pembina, Assiniboine, Mammoth, McRobert, and Mina have produced a fair crop most years, but most reliable are the sandcherry-plum hybrids, of which the Opata is the most reliable of the older, standard varieties. Others, which can be grown satisfactorily in farm orchards include Sapa, Ezapta, Morden and Tom Thumb.



Mrs. Otto Romeike, Seven Persons, Alta., supplied this picture of their house and buildings taken in 1934 . . .



. . . and also this one as the farmstead appeared in 1940, when the prairie was much less bald.

Hormone Spray Increases Rot

NOT long ago a reader complained that he had set out 45 tomato plants of the Harkness variety in the spring of 1945, and had sprayed about a third of the blossoms with a new, wonder working hormone, said to make tomatoes, cucumbers and some other plants grow without seeds. When harvest time came, he found "all the tomatoes from sprayed blossoms going black rotten at the blossom end" and that "the black rot follows right through the core." He also said that "another party took half of the shipment of plants, and has not got a single rotten tomato, as none were sprayed."

We referred this condition to Mr. Charles Walkof, Assistant in Vegetable Crops at the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, who advised us promptly that the blossom-end rot found by our enquirer is similar to that commonly found when tomatoes do not get enough soil moisture for normal plant functioning. Mr. Walkof advises not only that the Harkness variety of tomato is one of the most susceptible to blossom-end rot, but that artificial applications of plant hormone have been found to aggravate this condition. "Evidently," said Mr. Walkof, "conditions in this garden favored blossom-end rot and the hormone he applied accentuated the condition."

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B. Rocks	3.00	2.00	1.50	4.00	2.50	1.75
B.R. Pull.	14.25	7.60	5.50	15.75	8.35	6.00
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11.00	6.00	3.25	10.00
15.75	8.35	4.45	14.25
27.00	14.00	7.25	24.00
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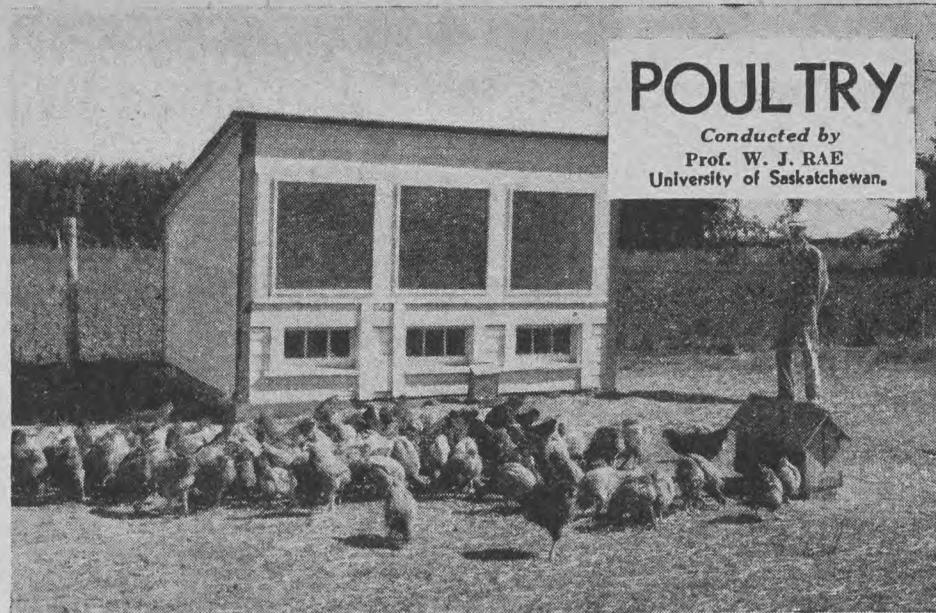
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THE egg-producing organs in a mature pullet just ready to lay, consist of two parts, an ovary and an oviduct. The former organ manufactures the egg yolks and the latter is the tube through which the yolk passes as it receives a coating of albumen or white and a final covering of shell.

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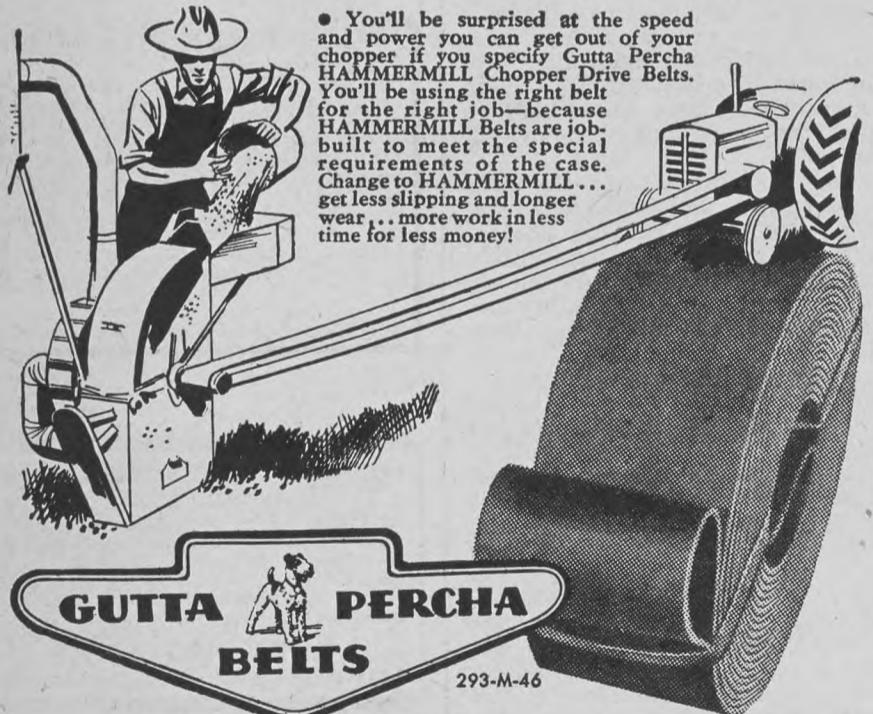
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THE N.F.U. OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Continued from page 5

N.F.U. led and succeeding governments followed.

The outbreak of the war brought multitudinous and complex problems for the N.F.U. but did not catch the Union unprepared. While the street crowds vociferously applauded the man with the umbrella bringing back "peace in our time" from Munich, the farmers' organization went to work on plans to put agriculture on a wartime footing. The close co-operation between it and the Ministry of Agriculture resulted in immediate action when war was declared. Greater production did not take two years to attain important proportions as in the first World War.

The most vexatious of wartime problems was the provision of adequate labor. A system of reservation, and later of deferments, of agricultural workers called to the colors was instituted which threw a good deal of work on the Union. N.F.U. officials co-operated continuously with the War Agricultural Committees set up by the Ministry. Indeed many of the N.F.U. officers were drafted directly into the War Agricultural Committees.

The bombing of farms brought its problems to operators. Many of them did not have the machinery or power to fill bomb craters and it fell to the Union to mobilize the resources for this work. In the battle of London the nightly threat of the Luftwaffe drove the central organization away from its Bedford Square offices to High Wycombe, half way on the road to Oxford, imposing tremendous inconvenience on an institution to which rapid communication facilities are so important.

LIKE the Canadian grain growers associations, the N.F.U. is a three deck affair, but whereas in Canada the greatest activity is in the local and provincial bodies, with a loose federation into a national organization, the British counterpart attempts very little on the lowest plane and the most spectacular results are attained at national headquarters. In the New World we concede nothing to the wisdom of distant authority. Joe Doakes of Prairie Grove knows what ought to be done and must be heard. In England leadership and discipline are popular conceptions. Mr. Alfred Ramsbottom of Nether Wallop believes in the wisdom of deliberation and compromise. These differences in temperament are reflected in the machinery of organization.

In a study of the English setup one may begin with the middle layer, the County Union. Take Essex, for example. It is better than average because Essex is a county of good farmers. Only expert husbandmen can succeed on its strong but intractable clay.

Essex is divided for N.F.U. purposes into a dozen areas varying greatly in size and membership. The organization within these sub-divisions is known as the branch. It may have a full time paid secretary who attempts meetings and other local activities on a small scale. More often he is a part time official whose salary comes from commercial pursuits which involve him in constant contact with farmers. He may be an insurance agent, or salesman for fertilizers or farm machinery. There is a definite tendency to consolidate smaller branches into larger units which can support a full time secretary.

The branch secretary's responsibility on the one hand is to maintain membership which is restricted to working farmers, and on the other hand to provide service. In Essex they say provide the service and the membership looks after itself. The secretary knows every farmer within the confines of his branch and meets them by attending market days when he must be ready with answers on a multitude of questions ranging from income tax to overtime wages; from purchasing controlled supplies to obtaining petrol coupons; from marketing gooseberries to prosecuting railway claims. He is the nearest thing in England to the American county

agent, or the Ontario district "rep," except that he usually makes no pretence to technical farm knowledge. His usefulness is on the legal or business aspects of farming.

Membership fees go to the County Union but may be paid through the branch secretary. At the present time the fee is six pence per acre, or a shilling per acre for horticulturists, with a minimum fee of one guinea yearly. The County Union sends one-third to the national organization and meets county and branch expenses out of the balance. The N.F.U. derives no income from trading organizations. It is wholly dependent on membership fees.

Many of the County Unions publish their own periodical. Some of them are merely inserts which go out with the national organizations' official weekly, the N.F.U. Record. Essex puts out a monthly which rivals the national journal in size and appearance due to the journalistic flair of the capable county secretary, J. Edgar Walker.

National headquarters in London mirrors the county organization. It has 21 large committees, a dozen of which are concerned with commodity production and marketing. Some like the Health of Animals and the Crop Drying Committees deal with technical problems. The other interests of the organization are parcelled out to other committees which deal with transport, labor, organization and other grouped activities not forgetting the Parliamentary, Press and Publicity Committee which has a budget of £30,000 annually.

Committees meet monthly, and the close of committee sessions is timed to coincide with the commencement of the monthly meeting of the general council to which the committees report. The council numbers just over 100 and is made up of county representatives and committee members, with a small number of co-opted experts. An annual meeting is held early in January attended by two to three hundred representatives from the County Unions plus the Council. The whole is directed by a president, vice-president, and a general secretary.

The organization is designed to provide quick action on any new business, whether negotiations have to be conducted with the local dog catcher or the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Westminster. Branch secretaries report matters which they cannot settle to County secretaries. The County secretary relays difficult problems to London or to the County Committees. County Committees pass questions of national concern to the appropriate committee sitting at Bedford Square.

An idea originating with a private member in a remote branch may become effective N.F.U. policy within six weeks. Discussions by expert committees unfailingly separate the chaff from the wheat. Common sense is unbridled but cranks do not appear to have as much opportunity of riding a hobby as they may do singly or collectively at Canadian general meetings.

THE personalities which happen to fill the chief executive posts at headquarters at the moment provide the clue to the extraordinary drive behind the current program of the N.F.U. They are all young men of exceptional ability who have come up through the organization. The president, Jas. Turner, forsook the family interests in quarrying to become a farmer and now operates 320 acres near Sheffield. His gait suggests a boxer who has just hung up his gloves or a rugby player in big time, and the second of these two guesses would be right. His notable successes as a branch and county secretary indicate his knowledge of the art which produces team work. He is a clear thinker and fluent speaker, as Canadians who entertained him last winter know.

J. N. McClean, the vice-president has a Rugby and Cambridge background from which university he obtained a degree in agriculture, which is not considered a handicap among English farmers. He farms 400 acres within sight of Bramshott Camp, known to thousands of Canadians in the two wars. His specialties on the farm are potatoes, sugar beets and grass seed, as well as a commercial herd of 120 Shorthorn cattle. His specialty in the

N.F.U. is parliamentary and public relations.

J. K. Knowles, the secretary, is a past president at 41 years of age, and has had 10 years' solid success within the N.F.U. as the chairman of the organization committee during the years of the most rapid increases in membership and financial income. Before becoming General Secretary he farmed at Morley in Derbyshire.

So far as Canada is concerned the N.F.U. sprang in to the limelight during the visit of a delegation which went around the world a year ago with a new gospel for agriculture and a summons to farmers of all nations to the crossing of a new Jordan.

STATED in barest outline this gospel declares that there never has been enough food in the world to meet human needs. In the years of greatest prosperity under-nourishment has been

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"Don't bother lady, I got me own flash!"

the rule and not the exception, even in the wealthiest countries. In the bright new world human needs must be met. The farmers of the world must produce more and be adequately recompensed to be sure they will continue doing so.

Over most of the world consumers for a long time have been buying their food at prices which represent less than production costs to the grower. The fact can be hidden as long as nations resort to subsidies, currency manipulation and other commercial devices. But when this frantic juggling comes to an end the whole weight of the cheap food policy falls upon the farmer who can only continue to produce by drawing on the fertility of his soil and his other assets.

Between the wars the British farmer was steadily beggared by cheap foreign food dumped into the British market. A great deal of it was sold at prices which did not allow the foreign grower a profit. Canadian grain, for instance, is being grown in a fashion which assumes inexhaustible soil fertility. Farming for permanence would raise Canadian costs. The prewar level of wheat prices was slowly but steadily ruining Canadian no less than British farmers.

The N.F.U. goes on to argue that nobody gained by these conditions. Even the British consumer's apparent advantage of cheap food was an illusion, since devastatingly low prices of farm products meant the impoverishment of producers throughout the world. Upon the purchasing power of these producers, both domestic and foreign, British industry depends. From this it follows that the establishment of a secure agriculture in Britain and every other country should be the primary aim of postwar reconstruction.

The measures by which agriculture in the different countries may be elevated to a position of economic security must be devised by their respective governments. As for the means to be adopted in Great Britain, the N.F.U. has no doubt. It is a question of guaranteed markets and fixed prices. It involves the regulation and co-ordination of imports to fill the gap between Britain's farm potential and her nutritional requirements.

During the war the United Kingdom increased food production tremendously by the increase of arable acreage. The N.F.U. is determined that this volume of production shall be maintained, and foreign food imports shall not be allowed to prejudice its profitable disposal. The British farmer's insistence on British produce first is fortified by a strong argument which his fellow townsmen understand. The most capacious purse in the world is now turned inside out.

Food growers in other lands will agree on the need for maximum production in the present crisis, and until the world's reserves have been restored. But recollecting the vast unsaleable stores of grain which existed in Canada before the war, or the way in which the British bacon market had to be parcelled out in quotas to exporting countries, farmers abroad will conclude that unrestricted production will inevitably bring the wheel around full circle again. To this the N.F.U. quotes the conclusions of the Hot Springs Conference—higher standards of nutrition the world around, with improvement in the general level of employment in all countries to enable consumers to pay for it.

British farm leaders are keenly aware

of the importance of mechanized equipment in increasing agricultural efficiency and productivity.

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that the establishment of balanced world production and consumption on higher planes is not going to become a reality by some act of political legerdemain. It will require resolution on the part of farmers' organizations, made effective by international collaboration.

To achieve this end the officials of the N.F.U. planned a world conference of producers' organizations to meet in London at the end of May, 1946. The ground has been well prepared. A team of six, including representatives of the Scottish and Ulster Unions toured the British Dominions last year to expound their doctrine and seek support. Everywhere they met with encouragement. The statement of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture on April 12, 1945, in acceptance of the invitation to London is typical of the response awakened throughout the Dominions. It is a trumpet call.

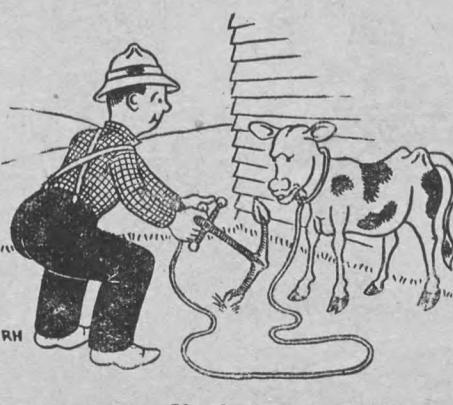
"Canadian farmers are fundamentally in agreement with the declaration of the Hot Springs Conference," the Winnipeg meeting declared. "They believe that the goal of the freedom of want from food suitable and adequate for the health and strength of all people can be achieved; that we must start with international problems in an international organized way; that we must replace international anarchy by international order in the field of agricultural production, distribution and consumption."

"Our farmers," the Canadian statement asserts, "have always believed in an economy of abundance, but they are no longer interested in a laissez-faire program of unorganized abundance. They are convinced that the almost unlimited possibilities of an expanding world economy should be organized and co-ordinated on a world scale. Accordingly they believe in promoting and expanding international trade on a planned and orderly basis."

The orchestra appears to be in tune ready for the overture. It embraces representatives from 28 nations including all important food-producing countries with the exception of Russia and her bordering satellites, some of whom, it is still hoped, may reserve seats in the audience if not under the baton. Out of such an aggregation should come harmonies which can now move U.N.O. with the same sureness that the N.F.U. charms Mr. Attlee's government.

IT will not be easy to arrive at international agreements limiting agricultural production in some countries and expanding it in others. With the best will in the world it is hard to understand the urgency of the other fellow's problem. I have failed signally to convince the Englishmen I have met that Canada cannot use her surplus wheat acreage to grow brussels sprouts, spring lamb or other delicacies of which the Canadian consumer never has enough. The English farmer switches with the greatest of ease from one to another of the multifarious crops he can grow. He cannot understand why we should not do the same thing. He is sure we ought to be growing vast acreages of grass to restore and conserve our soils. It takes some skill to make him appreciate the revolution in agricultural prices and costs which is a necessary antecedent.

From a Canadian viewpoint alone other major difficulties appear. Multiply these by the number of interested groups which will take part in the London conference and the enormity of the problem to be tackled can be appreciated. However, the reward is worth a gigantic effort and the leadership which the N.F.U. has provided is something of which it may be justly proud.



Seaweed---Wonder Plant

By PEG DEEDER

WHEN is a weed not a weed? For many years, in the Orient, seaweed has been used as a food. Here in our country, it has been found very valuable as a food for animals, and it is quite conceivable that it may become as common an item of diet, for humans, as the garden vegetables.

You have probably eaten seaweed in your ice cream and cheese: it improves the texture of these food items, and makes them better able to withstand changes of temperature. A one per cent solution of seaweed makes a good candy; it has long been used in making jellies, soups, sauces, pastries, health foods and many desserts; you have probably smoked it in your favorite brand of cigarettes.

How many housewives would suspect that certain types of seaweed are used as a substitute for egg-white; that a superior sausage casing is made from a seaweed extract; or that soap made from kelp lathers freely in hard, soft, or salt water? How many beauty parlor patrons know there is seaweed in their curling fluids, hand lotions, and sunburn ointments? Many cosmetics and shaving creams, as well as the best dental compound ever developed, have been made from this humble weed.

Seaweed, that ugly, slimy pest of the bathing beach, which persists in getting into your mouth when you swim, between your toes when you walk, and into the propeller of the outboard when you go boating—did you know that this same seaweed may some day prove to be among the most valuable of our natural resources?

Agar was imported in large quantities from Japan, before the war. When we lost this source of supply, Canada, the United States, and other countries were forced to look elsewhere for this vital raw material. It was this urgent wartime need which led scientists to probe the quantity and varieties of the marine plant on our own Pacific coast. With the end of war, these investigations have been directed towards the peace-time uses of seaweed and the establishment of a profitable commercial industry on the west coast of Canada. Agar is vitally important to us, because it is used in molds for making artificial limbs for wounded ex-servicemen, and as a wound dressing. In medicine, Agar is used as a pill excipient, ointment base, glycerol substitute, and as a laxative. Throughout the war, seaweed and other marine plants were extensively used as bacteriological culture mediums.

Seaweed has been used as a constituent of high grade adhesives. Film prepared from it is used as windows, and it is used in the electro-plating of lead and sizing of paper. The products of seaweed produce excellent results in the manufacture of batteries, boilers, paints, photographic equipment, and tobacco. It has remarkable characteristics as a colloidal stabilizer, as an emulsion stabilizer, as a dispersing agent. As a thickening agent its use has been adopted in such widely diversified fields as: drug, pharmaceutical, textile finishing, textile printing, dentifrice, rubber, metals, cold water paints, agricultural spray, food and paper industries. It is used in the manufacture of plastic and plywood.

Every day new uses for this "weed" of the beaches are being unfolded. Scientists in all parts of the world are discovering manifold and astonishing properties in various species of the marine plant. Of course, old Mother Nature has seen fit to place the most valuable species in the least accessible places. They cling stubbornly to the rocks at the bottom of the sea. This problem is one which scientific research will probably solve. Next comes the problem of manufacture: obtaining the extracts in large enough quantities to make a localized industry possible. Scientists are busily engaged in solving these problems, and their reports are most encouraging.

It is quite conceivable that someday, in the not-too-distant future, we shall bless instead of "cuss" the seaweed, for it is definitely not a weed.—Francois Lake, B.C.

Strip-Mining Saskatchewan Coal

Monster shovels and giant draglines
lay bare the lignite

THE prairie provinces of Canada are long on agriculture and short on industry, which gives us an unbalanced economy. In the undeveloped north there is, apparently, a great potential mining industry. The expenditure of millions of dollars would, in all probability, permit us to develop electrical energy from the water of the Saskatchewan River and other streams. Our insular position, which places us at some disadvantage with respect to imported raw materials and many domestic raw materials for manufacturing purposes, is, however, a handicap difficult to overcome.

Underlying comparatively large areas of the prairies, however, is one outstanding natural resource which we seem to possess in abundance—that is coal. Much of the coal we burn is from the mines of Alberta, but there are vast deposits of lignite underlying the soils of southeastern Saskatchewan, which are under large-scale development, particularly by the process of stripping off the overlay of earth and exposing seams of coal lying perhaps from 10 to 50 feet below the surface. The Country Guide visited the largest of these developments at Taylortown, Saskatchewan, a few miles southeast of Estevan, on the property of the Western Dominion Coal Mines, Limited, which was an amalgamation of the old Western Dominion and Trux Mines.

Lashings of Lignite

The property includes several sections of land underlaid by seams of coal, varying in thickness from perhaps 4½ to eight feet. On the way into the mine headquarters, we saw two "ducks" or walking draglines, stripping about 20 feet of clay off the underlying coal seams. These huge, ungainly machines are sometimes spoken of as "ducks" because when they have stripped the earth from over the coal seams to the width of their long reach, they are able to move themselves backwards several feet by a sort of waddling motion with very little loss of time, and thus the dragline is able to operate almost continuously to the end of the full length of the ditch required. The earth moved in all these stripping operations is piled to one side on the worked over portion of the property. The result, of course, is an unsightly series of high ridges of useless clay, which reminds one of a miniature

series of mountain ranges, desolate and lifeless.

Moving on into mine headquarters, leaving the giant draglines, the smaller of which carried a 105-foot boom and a five-yard bucket, which made one swing every minute, we paused for a short time to watch the big 20-ton Diesel trucks coming in to the unloading hopper every three or four minutes. With four to six trucks operating, and each one taking on a load of 20 tons in about three minutes, it was possible for the fleet to keep up this speed, even though the coal seam was about a mile away. They were loaded by two large shovels, one of which picked up 3½ tons at a time and the other 2½ tons. After unloading, the coal was screened into seven sizes, the finest particles, a dust, being piled as a sort of byproduct, which we understand supplies power for the district.

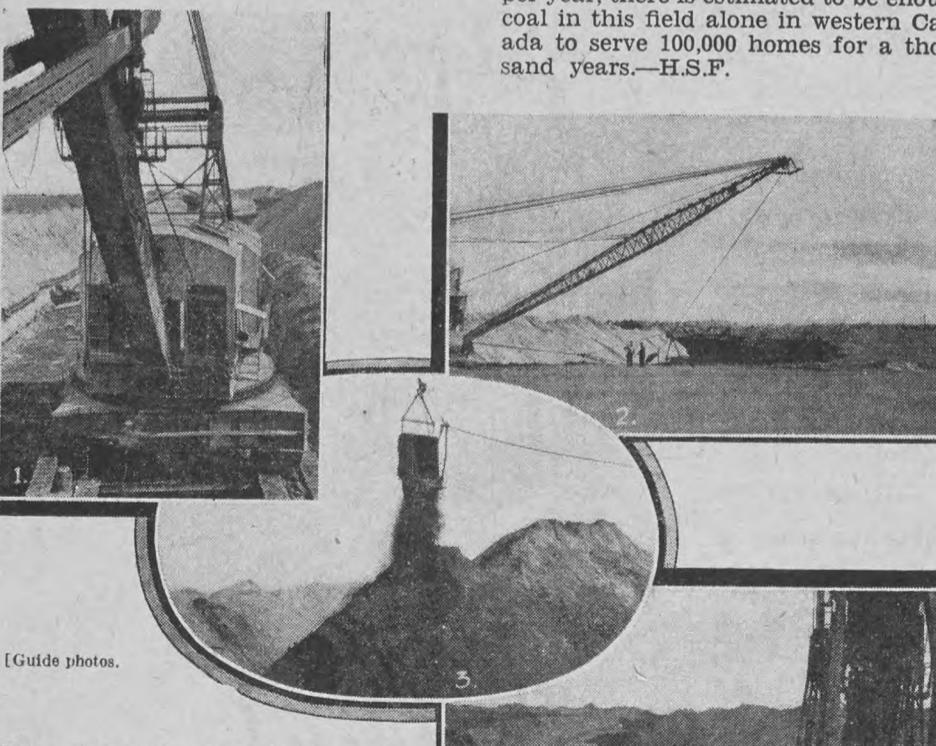
Strip the Seams in Summer Season

The summer months are a sort of slack season in which the stripping is pushed along, so that in this field probably 200,000 tons of coal will be exposed by the time September comes along. We moved on from headquarters to where like a gigantic toad with a great steel, swivelled tongue protruding from it, a massive shovel bit off 10 cubic yards at a time. Breaking through, or shoving to one side any good-sized rocks that might have been in the way, and working three shifts daily the year round, this mechanical monster moves enormous quantities of earth which, as I recall it, figures out to about 312 tons per hour.

On this property also, deep seam coal mining is under way, as well as the stripping of the near-surface seams. The latter, however, must first be taken out before deep seam mining, at a level of about 210 feet below the surface, can be engaged in. If the lower levels were mined first, the weight of the huge shovels would displace the upper seams.

So, even in prairie Canada, industry on a large scale is proceeding. It has been estimated, I believe, that there are more than one billion tons of coal in this field, which includes, of course, other mines, some of which operate only underground, though on a fairly large scale.

To estimate what one billion tons of coal means, it is a simple thing to calculate that if a house requires ten tons per year, there is estimated to be enough coal in this field alone in western Canada to serve 100,000 homes for a thousand years.—H.S.F.



Strip-mining of coal at Estevan: 1. The huge 550-ton shovel removing 40 feet of soil overlying the coal seam; 2. A "duck," or walking dragline swings its 105-foot boom from the top of a 30-foot overlay and 3. dumps its load to one side of the strip; 4. Behind the huge shovel a tractor, tiny by comparison, cleans off the surface of the seam for the coal shovels and the trucks which haul to headquarters.

Canadian

obstetricians

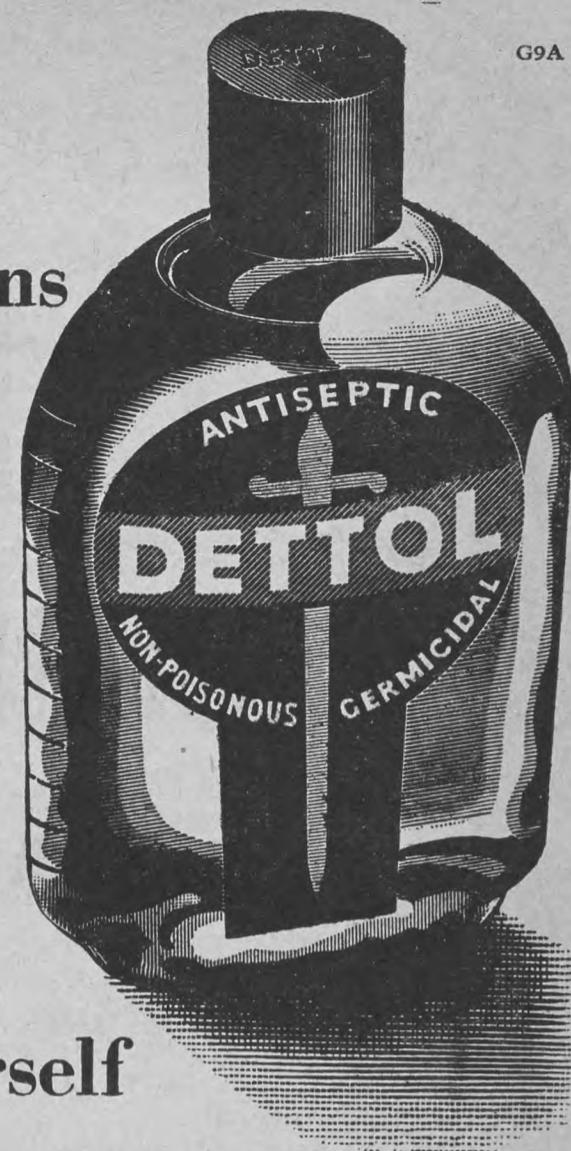
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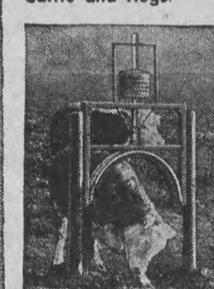
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"WE HAD A MARVELLOUS
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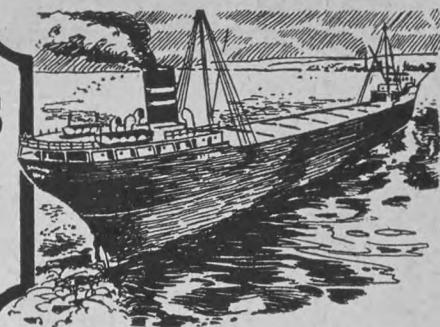
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Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa

Threat of Famine Still Constitutes a Major World Problem

A page of Monthly Commentary furnished by United Grain Growers Ltd.



The threat of famine to a large part of the world's population, including the immediate existence of famine conditions in very large areas, continues to be one of the most important problems giving concern to the statesmen of different countries. Unless hunger can be relieved stable political conditions cannot be established, nor can production of coal and other commodities beside food be restored to reasonable proportions in different countries. Unless the effects of malnutrition can be combated and avoided, there is grave danger of widespread epidemics of disease, which may take greater toll of human life than will actual starvation.

When the present acute dangers first began to be generally realized, about the first of this year, it was usual to suppose that the critical period would cover only the brief time until the crops of 1946 should be harvested. Now it is realized that the respite afforded by that harvest will be a short one, and that pressing scarcities of food will inevitably emerge early in 1947. Even the big wheat crop now hoped for in the United States, as well as the largest crops that Canada can hope to harvest will not change that situation.

At this stage the Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations, headed by Sir John Boyd Orr, which has recently been holding a meeting in the United States, comes into the picture. It seems likely that FAO may assume some administrative functions, and take over the work that has been performed both by UNRRA and by the Combined Foods Board. Sir John has been pressing for immediate action to ration and apportion the supplies from the 1946 harvest, in order that they may go as far as possible. In addition he has declared that there is need, in 1947 for the largest harvest that the world has ever produced, and he is urging all countries to make plans to that end.

As western farmers, having completed their seeding program for this year, turn to summerfallow operations in preparation for next year's crop, they will do so in the realization that their efforts are as greatly needed as at any time since the war began in 1939.

Many authorities now present the view that it will be fully five years before the present world food crisis is overcome and before any like normal food conditions are restored. The primary problem is to get enough food, so that measured in calories, it will provide a sufficient basic ration to keep up the energy and productive capacity of different populations. As long as food is scarce emphasis will have to be placed on the carbohydrates, or energy goods, of which cereals, potatoes and sugar are the chief. Once that end is achieved, attention will have to be turned to balanced diets, and the need for fats, meat, milk dairy products and fruits and vegetables. Reserves will have to be restored to some extent, so that there will be some supplies of food ahead on farms, in homes, shops, bakeries, mills and in transportation channels. The total requirements for reserves is fairly large, if local and occasional shortages are not to become acute. During the most acute emergency livestock production will have to be kept down, for the simple reason that grain consumed by human beings will keep more people alive than if the same grain is fed to livestock and turned into meat and dairy products. Indeed, the tendency is developing to ask North America to produce less livestock, so more grain may be available to ship abroad.

Reverting for a moment to the Food and Agricultural Organization it is notable that the adherence of Russia and of Argentina to that organization, and their support of its efforts is still a matter of some doubt.

In connection with the problem of world food reserves it is noteworthy that such reserves have never at any time been very large, even during those periods when the world's wheat surplus was at a maximum. At times there has been enough wheat ahead to take care of all world requirements for three or four months, but that has been all. In most other food commodities, with perhaps the single important exception of sugar, and the much less important exception of coffee, reserves have always been comparatively small. The world wheat surplus, when there is one, tends to be concentrated in North America, and very largely in Canada. Just three years ago, as the end of the crop year 1942-43 approached, there was a wheat carryover in Canada of approximately 600 million bushels. That has now practically disappeared, and by the time this year's crop is harvested there will

prices prevailing at Chicago, the fees being designed to equalize the difference between Canadian ceiling prices and those prevailing in the United States. The higher the fees, the more money is accumulated by the Wheat Board for ultimate distribution to western producers, provided that it is more than enough to offset the advance equalization fee payments of 10 cents a bushel on oats, and 15 cents a bushel on wheat which are made to farmers at the time of delivery of these grains.

International Developments Affect Future of Canadian Wheat

No one knows better than the western farmer, dependent upon exports for his income, that the prosperity of Canada

As food authorities of the world gathered last month for the meeting of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the present food crisis appeared to be more acute than had been earlier realized, and it seemed likely to be prolonged for a greater period than had earlier been proposed. Sir John Boyd Orr, the British nutritionist and agricultural authority who is the head of FAO has declared that the world will need in 1947 the greatest harvest it has ever produced.

be barely enough Canadian wheat on hand to keep the mills of Canada grinding. Not infrequently, when the wheat situation is discussed, warnings are heard that before many years pass a surplus condition is likely to appear again, and usually such predictions seem to imply that such a condition will mean a serious condition for wheat producers. That should not be so. If past experience is to be any guide, undoubtedly there will, and should be built up in Canada another wheat surplus, available for another period of scarcity that may be experienced. If and when it happens, a wheat carryover in Canada of 600 million bushels, partly stored on farms and partly in country and terminal elevators, should not be regarded as a calamity, nor should the carrying of it represent a burden on wheat producers. It is to be hoped that if and when wheat again becomes plentiful in Canada adequate plans and facilities will be available so that carrying it in this country will be regarded as an economic service to the world. Already a very large part of the temporary storage facilities which were constructed during the war both at country and at terminal elevators, has disappeared. It will not be surprising, if as the work of FAO develops, Canada is requested to add largely to the present permanent storage space in this country, and that due recognition is accorded to the facts that there should be a world reservoir of wheat available for emergencies, and that Canada is the natural place for such a reservoir to be maintained.

Canadian Farmers Affected by Increased American Prices for Coarse Grains

The recent increase of 15 cents a bushel in the ceiling price of wheat in the United States is mentioned elsewhere on this page. The corresponding increase for corn was 25 cents a bushel, for oats five cents, and for barley nine cents. The two latter amounts may become important to farmers of western Canada if the crop of 1946 turns out large enough to provide a surplus for export. Equalization fees for permits to export these grains are set daily by the Canadian Wheat Board, on the basis of

is bound up with economic and political developments in other parts of the world. To be able to form any opinion of conditions affecting him in the future it is necessary to keep an eye on developments in many other countries. Here are just a few of those which may turn out to be extremely important to Canadian wheat producers.

The loan from the United States to Great Britain, amounting to \$3,750,000,000, although it has safely passed the Senate of the United States, is still under debate in the House of Representatives as this page goes to press. It is universally admitted that on the making of this loan depends the success of arrangements now under study for the improvement of world trade. Even although the World Bank and the World Monetary Fund have been brought into existence, and it is hoped that they may keep different world currencies on an even keel, they will be ineffective without a revival of international trade. Incidentally, it is extremely important that the Canadian loan, which amounts to one-third of the American loan, has been safely negotiated and approved by Parliament, as the British purchases from Canada for several years must be made against that loan. Also, although few people have noted the fact, the Canadian loan, in proportion to the population and resources of this country is equivalent to three or four times the American loan. To say so is not to minimize the importance of what the United States is doing. Rather it indicates how much more important, proportionately, world trade is to Canada.

Over in Germany, the Russians, in their zone of occupation, are breaking up the estates of the great land owners, and establishing peasants on small holdings. A somewhat different process occurred in various countries after the last war, with the immediate result of a great decline in the efficiency of farming, and a drop both in the total production of wheat, and in the quantities put on to the international market.

An agreement is said to have been reached between Russia, Great Britain and the United States in which the predominant interest of Russia in Roumania and Bulgaria is recognized, an influence of course, which was already being exercised there. Those countries, and especially Roumania, used to con-

tribute large quantities of wheat to the world market, and more than once, during the years between the wars, political reasons, and the desire to strengthen connections with those countries, resulted in exports to several countries being especially large. Now, if they are to remain in the Russian orbit, they may be expected to be much less important in trading with the rest of Europe and with Great Britain, and conceivably their agricultural production may be absorbed by an expanding Russian population. They are likely to remain outside the scope of any general world wheat agreement which may be negotiated.

There seems to have been Russian recognition of the special interest of Great Britain in Italian trade, something which in the long run may be highly important to Canada. Italy used to import large quantities of Canadian wheat, and at one time practically all of the durum wheat produced in Canada went to that country for making macaroni. Italy was the country, it will be remembered, which started the "Battle of Wheat," a movement which, commencing in the twenties of this century, brought about a great reduction of European imports of all wheat. If that country can be restored to a normal place in the international trading economy of the western nations, it should provide an important outlet for Canadian wheat.

Argentina is currently on bad diplomatic terms with various Allied nations, most particularly the United States, which before the recent Argentine election, displayed a good deal of hostility to the regime of President Peron, who nevertheless was re-elected. Argentina has been refusing to have her wheat shipments allocated under the jurisdiction of the Combined Food Board, on which Canada, Great Britain and the United States are represented, and has insisted on favoring special customers, principally Spain. Such facts make unlikely any early co-operation of Argentina in a world wheat agreement.

Postponement has had to be made of the International Trade and Tariff Conference, which had been planned for an early meeting this year at Washington. Until it meets, various questions relating to the removal of tariff and other trade barriers by different countries remain in suspense.

Almost every day brings news of some new international complication, the solution, or the failure to find a solution of which, will have an important bearing on the future of the international trade in wheat.

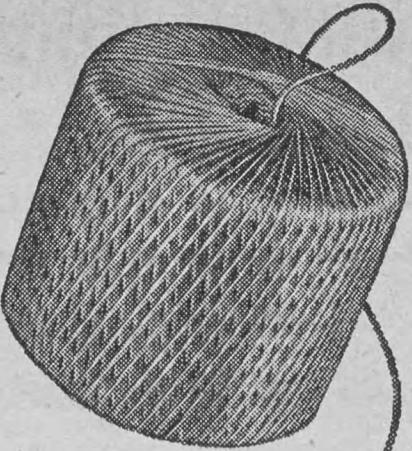
Problem of the Wheat Export Ceiling Price

Several times during the past month there has been brought into question continuance of the Canadian export ceiling basis of \$1.55 for wheat, and the possible raising of prices on wheat sold for export to some countries, if not to all. Several different developments raised the question at different times, and more than once either news despatches from Ottawa or statements made by members of the government seemed to indicate that the problem was under study by the government.

One of these developments was an emergency policy announced by the U.S. government for paying a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above market price (then controlled by a ceiling) to farmers delivering wheat during a brief period in May. The object was to secure additional quantities of wheat, which it was hoped, might reach 100 million bushels, from supplies which farmers were still holding back on farms. To

Turn to page 35

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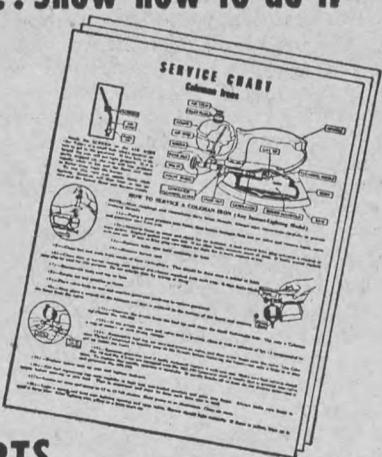
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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

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The Drewry-Shea Trophy donated for the best group of beef cattle went to Mervin's father, N. L. Bates.—Gilbert Plains, Man.

Welcome Home Party for Veterans

Red Willow Ladies' Aid, Women's Auxiliary and the Red Cross held a "Welcome Home" banquet, dance and social evening for 24 returned service personnel in the Red Willow community hall recently.

N. McCorkindale was toastmaster. The welcome address was given by J. McCrae and responded to by G. McMurray. Maj. Fallows, a former member of the C.W.A.C., gave an interesting talk. Mr. McCrae spoke for the Canadian Legion.

Music for the dance which followed was supplied by Archie Macdonald's public address system.—Red Willow, Alberta.

Shorthorn Breeders Elect Club President

The Camrose Shorthorn Breeders' Club recently met for their annual meeting and election of officers. About 30 interested breeders attended.

Algar Lyseng, of Camrose, was elected president, with Alex Ross, of Duhamel, vice-president.

The list of directors indicates the widely representative nature of the club: R. Recknagle, Wetaskiwin; John Woods, Camrose; Miss M. Lawrie, Meeting Creek; W. Carol Stewart, Galahad; J. A. Baker, Sedgewick; B. M. Anderson, Tofield; F. Meriam, Doreen; J. W. Black, Lougheed.

Compliments were paid by the club to Algar Lyseng and Walter Fetzner on their recent purchases of high class breeding stock.

The club expressed regret that Mr. Woods could not carry on as president after the outstanding work he had done in getting the organization going.

Following a meeting called by the Camrose Community Sale and Livestock Association in Camrose recently, which was attended by a representative group of farmers and businessmen from this area, it was decided to apply to the minister of agriculture, in accordance with the act, to form an agricultural society with Camrose as the centre.

A proper list of membership is required and it is understood that a canvass will be undertaken for this purpose.

The fair, held primarily for the exhibition of good livestock, has brought town and country together in a special way in the past, and the move to again make Camrose an agricultural exhibition centre is expected to secure definite support.

Membership in the fair association was placed at \$1.00.—Camrose, Alta.

Successful Exhibitor

One of our leading Hereford breeders Chas. F. Campbell, of Daysland, had a few young bulls entered at the Edmonton Spring Show and received third prize for one bull in the 18-months-old or under class. This animal sold at \$415. Mr. Campbell has a very promising looking lot of Herefords which he is feeding at present and, incidentally, is feeding them Money-Maker feeds of which he speaks in highest terms of approval.—Daysland, Alta.

Boy's Steer Wins First Prize

It was a big day for Gilbert Plains and Mervin, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Bates, when the latter led his Aberdeen-Angus steer, Pride, into the ring to capture first prize in the Boy's and Girls' calf feeding competition for the Joseph Donaldson Memorial cup at Brandon Winter Fair. Mervin, as owner, won for himself a free trip to the Winnipeg horse show. In addition, Pride won the silver cup donated by the Premier Brewing Company for the champion yearling steer exhibited at the fair and topped the commercial cattle sale with the highest price of eighty-five cents a pound paid by T. Eaton Co.

Sale of Angus Cattle

Aberdeen-Angus bulls brought an average of \$263.51 at the recent Calgary Bull Sale. This was \$22.29 lower than the 1945 average, when 118 bulls brought an average of \$285.80. It was the lowest drop in average prices of any of the three beef breeds sold at the 1946 sale, although the average was not so high as for either the Shorthorns or Herefords.

Champion Angus bull, Glenelg Rosegay's Blackcap, was contributed by the late R. R. Buchanan, of Pincher Creek. Mr. Buchanan died a few days before the Calgary sale, and the bull was shown by his son. It was the first time the Buchanans had shown a Calgary champion, although they have been contributing good bulls for many years.

The champion was an April, 1944, son of Park Lake Blackcap 40th, and out of Rosegay Glenelg 9th. It sold at the top price for Angus, \$1,525 to H. A. Spiller, of Daysland.

Reserve champion was the second prize bull in the class for animals calved during the first six months of 1944. This bull, Lad of Grandview, was a May son of Glenelg Barbara. Lad contributed by M. W. Gibb, of Killam. It brought the second high price for Angus cattle, \$1,300, from Harold Bowman, of Roy, Washington.

W. L. McGillivray, of Coaldale, contributed the best bull in the class for animals calved in 1943 or previously. This bull was Glenelg Baron B. 24th, a July, 1942, son of Heatherbrook Prince 7th. Second went to Roy Ballhorn, of Wetaskiwin, on Woodlawn Ethelton Prince 2nd, an October, 1943 bull, and third prize was awarded Park Lane Blackcap 42nd, a July, 1943 bull contributed by the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.

In the class for bulls born April 1, 1945, top award went to Birdman of Brockland, shown by J. E. Brocksby of Scandia; second went to Black of B. River 1st, shown by Walter Kobitzsch, of Hardisty; third was LaBard of Altario 14th, shown by Albert Murphy, of Altario.

The second prize bull in the July to December, 1944 class, Allandale LaBard, Blackcap, sold at \$1,275 to N. M. Copley, of Airdrie. It was contributed by W. E. Cross, of Vermilion.

The fourth prize January to July, 1944 bull, Prince Barb JB, brought \$1,100 from Harold Bowman, of Roy, Wash. It was shown by J. G. Barclay, of Twining, Alberta.

Mr. Spiller, the purchaser of the champion Angus bull is one of our best known local farmers and cattle breeders. —Daysland, Alta.

Veteran Doctor Celebrates 82nd Birthday

Dr. W. J. Simpson, our popular local practitioner, who has been practicing in this district for 18 years, observed his 82nd birthday recently. He was the only doctor between Wetaskiwin and Edmonton until recently. Dr. Simpson came from Ontario to Lacombe 48 years ago and practiced there until he came to Millet. He is a member of the old-timers' association and takes an active part in the Red Cross. He has attended refresher courses at the University of Alberta almost every year.—Millet, Alta.

Veteran Grain Buyer Retires

Completing over a quarter of a century of grain buying for United Grain Growers Limited, N. O. Allenson, popular agent for the Company at Red Willow, was recently retired on pension. As a young man, Mr. Allenson joined the Grain Growers Grain Company in 1911 and was agent for that company at Norquay, Saskatchewan. Following the formation of the U.G.G. when the Grain Growers Grain Company was absorbed, he moved to Stettler and for a time was associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Lee, in large scale farming operations in that vicinity. In 1920 Mr. Allenson rejoined the U.G.G. as agent at Stettler. The following year he was transferred to Red Willow where he has served continuously until his recent retirement. His term of service in Alberta constitutes a record among grain buyer employees of the Company. Future plans of Mr. and Mrs. Allenson are at present uncertain, but their many friends in the district will be pleased to learn they intend to continue residence at Red Willow for an indefinite time.

Mr. Raymond Shantz, originally of Didsbury and well known at several points in central Alberta, succeeds Mr. Allenson as U.G.G. agent at Red Willow. —Red Willow, Alta.

Problem of the Wheat Export Ceiling Price

Continued from page 33

some extent, it was supposed, such holding was to insure supplies of feed grain, but to a larger extent the expectation of higher prices was believed to be the motive. That step increased, even if only for a short time, the spread between what American farmers are getting for their wheat, and what Canadian farmers may hope to get when accounts are finally closed for the crop year 1945-46. Consequently it was taken note of by those who had been urging higher prices for Canadian farmers.

Then, even before the period of the special bonus had expired, an increase was announced, amounting to 15 cents a bushel in the American ceiling price for wheat. Ceiling prices in the United States are calculated on a parity formula, and must, in accordance with law, be recalculated from time to time. The increase had been expected, because various costs which enter into the parity formula were known to have advanced, and no doubt that had been one reason why farmers had been slow in their wheat deliveries.

An increase in the price ceiling, provided market prices rise to that ceiling, as they did, means that other countries buying wheat from the United States have to pay that much more for it. The former contrast was between \$1.55 per bushel for Canadian wheat, and a price for American wheat that was the equivalent of about \$2.02 for Canadian wheat. The new basis is the equivalent of about \$2.18 for Canadian wheat. That once more brought up the question why countries abroad should get Canadian wheat so much more cheaply than they get American wheat, when wheat from both countries is demanded to an extent greater than can be supplied.

Then, as part of the campaign to get food supplies into famine stricken Europe, Great Britain announced that it would send 200,000 tons of wheat into Germany. That wheat is in Britain, and is British property. It was a hard decision to make, because it meant that British people would have to get along with still more meagre supplies of food. It contributed to the decision to raise the rate of flour extraction in Britain to 95 per cent, which means darker bread and coarser flour than ever before. But Canada also had an interest in the transaction. The wheat in ques-

tion was Canadian wheat, supplied to Great Britain on the basis of \$1.55. Presumably Canada expected to continue supplying wheat to Britain on that basis, but was beginning to consider whether or not the same price would apply to all countries. Britain was getting practically all her wheat imports from Canada, and the problem of differential prices did not there arise. But on the continent Canadian wheat was going into consumption alongside the higher priced American wheat.

Statements were made at Ottawa indicating that the government of Canada intended to raise the price question in this connection. If correct, such statements would seem to indicate preparations for a change in the price ceiling on export wheat, limiting its advantage to certain countries only, and possibly applying prices competitive with the rest of the world to wheat sent to other countries.

It is, in fact, rather surprising that the problem of re-sale of Canadian wheat had not sooner arisen. Once this country put into effect a price ceiling on exports making Canadian wheat the cheapest going into world trade, a duty of policing sales was imposed upon the Canadian Wheat Board. That body always had to know who the ultimate purchasers were of any wheat it sold. Otherwise, for example, Canadian wheat might have been shipped into the United States, and later re-sold as Canadian wheat. Or conceivably, sales might have been made to dealers in France or Belgium, who would find it profitable to re-consign such wheat say to Spain or to Portugal, selling it there on the basis of American prices. Two things made such procedure unlikely. In the first place food in Continental Europe has been so scarce that no country was likely to part with any wheat it had secured. In the second place, practically all sales to Europe have been made to governments, which might have imperilled their chances of getting either future supplies or future credits by making or allowing re-sales. And, as a further consideration, allotment of shipments has been made by the Combined Food Board, sitting at Washington, which has been quite unable to assign to any country as much wheat as it wanted to buy.

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COCKSHUTT 6B BINDER



... from KNIFE to KNOTTER—a better Binder!

An exceptionally light running, sturdy Binder that assures you the utmost possible from your crop. All working parts are kept in correct alignment by a rigid all-steel frame. Every point of contact with the ground is supported on roller bearings. Built from the ground up to handle the heaviest crops.



THE COCKSHUTT No. 7 HARVESTER COMBINE

... Gives You Greater Capacity For Your Money!

Capable of harvesting more acres per day because of its exceptional threshing capacity due to an efficient "straight line" design with 38" cylinder and separator. This rugged, fast-moving Combine will get the most out of your tractor power during harvesting. An excellent example of Cockshutt engineered economy!

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TRURO MONTREAL
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PLOW COMPANY LIMITED
BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY EDMONTON

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS**

**TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTEEN YEAR BONDS,
4 1/4%, SERIES "A", OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED**
and
**TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL BONDS, 3 1/2%,
SERIES "A", OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED**
and
**TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL BONDS, 4%,
SERIES "A", OF UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED**

NOTICE is hereby given that United Grain Growers Limited intends to redeem, and will redeem, on July 2nd, 1946, all its outstanding First Mortgage Fifteen Year Bonds, 4 1/4%, Series "A", maturing March 1st, 1958, at the redemption price of One Hundred and Three per centum (103%) of the principal sum thereof, with interest accrued on the said bonds to the said date fixed for redemption.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that United Grain Growers Limited intends to redeem, and will redeem, on July 2nd, 1946, all its outstanding First Mortgage Serial Bonds, 3 1/2%, Series "A", maturing March 1st, 1947, and March 1st, 1948, respectively, and all its outstanding First Mortgage Serial Bonds, 4%, Series "A", maturing March 1st, 1949, and March 1st, 1950, respectively, at the redemption price of One Hundred and One per centum (101%) of the principal sum thereof, with interest accrued on the said bonds to the said date fixed for redemption.

Said bonds are required to be presented and surrendered for redemption

Dated at Winnipeg, Canada, this 1st day of May, 1946.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
per C. C. Jackson,
Secretary.

on July 2nd, 1946, at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of The Royal Bank of Canada.

Coupon bonds surrendered for redemption must have attached thereto all interest coupons maturing after July 2nd, 1946. Coupons due prior to July 2nd, 1946, should be detached and presented for collection through the usual channels.

Fully registered bonds, and coupon bonds which are registered as to principal, must be accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers.

In case the said bonds be not presented for redemption on July 2nd, 1946, at any of the said branches of The Royal Bank of Canada, all interest thereon shall cease from and after the said date.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the Deed of Trust and Mortgage made by United Grain Growers Limited in favour of Montreal Trust Company (trustee for the bondholders), dated as of February 15th, 1943, under which the said bonds were issued.

**ROBERT SINTON . . .
PRAIRIE PIONEER**

Continued from page 7

Falls now stands. It was raining and, as nightfall settled down on one occasion, he decided to seek shelter for himself at a cabin occupied by a character known as Dutch Henry. Sinton knocked at the door, knocked again, knocked a third time. Then the door opened just a little and out came the barrel of a gun. He said it gave him a funny feeling to have the muzzle of that gun pressed between his ribs. He explained that all he wanted was shelter from the rain, and a gruff voice told him he could sleep in the stable. That's what he did, but it was raining about as heavily inside the stable as it was outside. He figured, nevertheless, that his skin would turn the rain better than it would stop bullets and he concluded that a nice soft bed of wet hay wasn't the worst place on which to sleep.

Mistaken for a Horse Thief

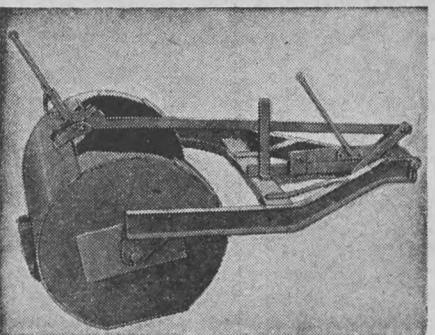
He had another narrow escape on one of those Montana trips. When he bought horses he would pay cash for them, but sometimes he neglected to get a proper receipt. As he was preparing dinner on the side of the trail one day, some armed men rode up and asked to see the bill of sale covering the horses. The visitors were none other than Montana vigilantes, settlers who took the law in their own hands, determined to stamp out rustling and other forms of crime. But that didn't make them any more attractive to Sinton, when he didn't have a bill of sale. They meant business. With no particular ceremony, these strangers escorted him down to the river and showed him two birch trees, said they "hung a couple of hoss-thieves there a while ago," and the rope was ready for another "necktie party" if Sinton couldn't produce evidence of having paid for the horses. But luck was with him. John Henderson, the very man from whom he bought the horses, happened along and explained that this Canadian's horses were acquired honestly. It spared Mr. Sinton a bit of genuine unpleasantness, and probably a very serious dislocation in the region of the neck. Then the leader of the group had the nerve to suggest that if Sinton was paying real Canadian money for horses, he, too, had some for sale. The young Canadian thought it better to be on good terms with those fellows and drove back a few miles to see the horses. But they didn't suit and he didn't buy.

Robert Sinton told of another strange experience in that summer of '86, when buying horses. He called at a Montana village named Choto, on Sun River, and made contact with an intelligent halfbreed who seemed to know the district and the ranchers very well. When this chap learned that Sinton was from Canada, he said he, too, was from there, "from Batoche on the Saskatchewan River," to be exact, and his name was Gabriel Dumont. Sure enough he was Louis Riel's right hand man, Adjutant-General or something in the Northwest Rebellion. Sinton remembered that there was a reward for the capture of Gabriel Dumont, but he decided to stay in the horse business and leave the capture of fugitives to the police.

As time went on, this pioneer expanded his farming operations. He survived the dry '80's and then the economic hardships of the not-so-dry '90's. Ninety-one furnished a bumper crop and put good folding money in settlers' pockets. Sinton finished threshing that crop on New Year's Day, but it gave them all new ideas and he made up his mind to get some purebred stock. He was about the first to bring purebred Hereford cattle to his part. The Hereford was hardy and Sinton concluded that it would be appropriate for the prairies. He secured foundation stock from John Sharman of Souris and built his herd of pedigree cattle up to 200 head. Of course he had commercial cattle, also, and for a time after '93, Balderson and Sinton were supplying beef for the North West Mounted Police.

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Heretofore, for many on the land, moving soil was difficult and often impossible. Now hitch your tractor to your Success soil mover, and large quantities of soil are quickly moved, and cheaply. The much needed dug-out can soon be made, or the dam you have longed for becomes a reality. Pot holes are soon filled, cellars and root storage excavated, drift soil moved to where it produces. Maybe you can load sand or gravel for hauling by truck, and many use these valuable machines for land levelling. Others use Success soil movers to make drainage ditches. Still others build dikes. There seems no limit to the many and varied jobs you can do when you hitch your tractor to a Success soil mover. Many of these soil movers have proven a helpful source of income from rentals earned.

Hundreds of these machines are now serving the Rural Municipalities of Western Canada doing road repair and other work.

You, also, can improve your land and increase your income with a Success soil mover.

Write today and get in line for early delivery.

**SUCCESS AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELLER
COMPANY, LIMITED**
Dept. C.G. Medicine Hat, Alta.



**COMFORT
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Over Roughest Fields!

Stop that "seat-spanking" tractor! Flash-O-Hydraulic Ride-Easy snubs tractor seat bouncing, gives you easy-chair comfort. Eliminates exhausting jolts that are definitely dangerous to health. Attachments for every tractor. Easily attached in ten minutes—and no holes to drill! Write for details today.

CHECK THESE FEATURES:

- Attachment to fit every make tractor.
- THOUSANDS IN USE!
- Prevents fatigue and danger to health.
- Easily Put on in 10 minutes.

NO HOLES TO DRILL

**Flash - O - Hydraulic
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FREE! DON'T DELAY. SIGN AND MAIL NOW!

Fleischer & Schmid Corp., Dept. 12
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Without obligation, send me details and price of Flash-O-Hydraulic Ride-Easy. I drive a _____

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BUILDING PRODUCTS
BP
LIMITED

PRODUCED IN WESTERN CANADA

The firm of Gordon and Ironside was beginning to build a big export trade in cattle about that time and between 1893 and 1902 Robert Sinton was buying agent, working the area between Regina and Medicine Hat.

Indeed, there have been few men who have influenced agricultural organization as much as Robert Sinton. The Saskatchewan Live Stock Breeders' Association was formed through his efforts in 1905 and he was the first president, serving until 1909. In that year, the Association was superseded by four provincial associations, Cattle Breeders, Horse Breeders, Sheep Breeders and Swine Breeders; but in the new setup there was to be a unifying body known as the Live Stock Board and Robert Sinton became the first president. He tried politics. He was on the Regina City Council for nine or ten years after 1900 and he was president of Regina's first Winter Fair organization. At least that is a partial record of his achievements in leadership.

He was asked to attend the now famous National Live Stock Convention at Ottawa in February, 1909, and there he spoke boldly for agricultural policies. There, too, he proposed the principle of community pastures:

"I have thought that at some period, perhaps not far distant in the evolution of our farming and stock-raising methods in the West, large organizations of farmers would band together and lease a considerable tract of grazing land where they could run their stock in the summer months on a co-operative plan."

The speaker believed that a charge of between 50 cents and a dollar a head for the season on young cattle would pay for the maintenance of fences, fireguards and supervision. In any case, Robert Sinton's community pastures became a reality, although not for quite a few years.

He expressed alarm at that time about the influx of homesteaders into areas which should be kept for ranching and he pronounced the barbed wires which were being strung rather upscrupulously, as the "death traps of the range." In the farming sections, he wanted diversification. He wanted to see western Canada settled with people who were interested in planting trees, improving homes and breeding good stock. Of the wheat farmers he said:

"Too many of them regard themselves as merely camping on their wheat farms for a few years until they can make enough money to retire to the town."

A Real Estate Deal

In the course of time, Sodbuster Sinton was acquiring more and more of the good land around Regina. Land which is now the site of the Provincial

Parliament Buildings was bought by him at an average price of about nine dollars an acre. But he didn't sell it at nine dollars, not by any means. As the story was told, Mr. Sinton's price on 500 acres of that land was \$150 an acre. Those who became anxious to secure the land with a view to re-selling to the government for a building site, said the price was too high, they wouldn't pay it. "But," they said to Mr. Sinton, "if you change your mind on that price, let us know and we may buy."

The ambitious speculators came back and said, "You asked us the exorbitant price of \$150; now have you changed your mind?" Sinton replied, "Yes, I've changed my mind; my price is \$250 an acre now." That was a jolt, but the speculators really wanted the land and they found that here was a man they couldn't bluff. So they said, "How long is that price good for?" Sinton's answer was "60 seconds." They must have worked fast because they bought the 500 acres.

The first time I saw Mr. Sinton, quite a few years ago, he was discussing the superiority of Clydesdale horses. The last time I saw him he was talking Clydesdales and if I meet him in heaven, I'll expect the conversation to turn to the breed of horses which he loves. In 1908 he went to Scotland to buy Clydesdales and before the first World War, he made nine more trips for the same purpose. If you asked him about it, he would pronounce Gartley Bonus, a champion at the Scottish Highland, as the best show horse among all he imported. Fyvie Baron, a horse which won at Toronto and Chicago and sold for \$6,000, was another which he bought in Scotland. But Mr. Sinton was interested in all the breeds and Percherons were purchased in France and brought to Saskatchewan while representatives of that breed were still a novelty on the prairies.

It was in 1920 that Dean Rutherford, William Gibson and Robert Sinton were backed with \$25,000 of provincial money and sent to Scotland to buy the best stallion, or stallions, available for Saskatchewan. Two young horses were secured and then the devoted Sinton announced that he was not much interested in the luxury of a first-class passage back to Canada—he was going to travel with the horses. And having said he was going to do it, he did it and saw his beloved charges safely delivered.

Yes, he was a distinguished pioneer and at the age of 92 he is still attending agricultural meetings, still enthusiastic, still walking four to six miles a day. Somebody at that big party on his 90th birthday sized it all so well, when he said: "If it would make for better farms or church welfare, you could be sure of Robert Sinton's support."

My First "Palomino"

By BERT HUFFMAN

THAT fascinating story of "The Golden Coated Horse" by George Edworthy, in your May number, reminded me of an interesting experience in my life, with a Palomino stallion. I felt that it would interest the readers of The Country Guide.

My father-in-law, Taylor Green of Union, Oregon, was one of the most extensive horse breeders in Oregon from 1880 to the turn of the century. His home farm and hay ranches were in Grand Ronde Valley, but his horse ranches and range headquarters were in Cow Valley, Oregon, about 200 miles away in Malheur country. His horses ranged through Cow Valley, the Owyhee Valley and south almost to the California border. At times he had as many as 3,000 head of horses on the eastern Oregon ranges.

In the spring of 1893 my brothers-in-law and myself decided to drive 400 head of unbroken horses across Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado and into "the Cherokee Strip," which the U.S. government had decided to throw open to settlement on September 16, 1893.

In one of the bunches of range horses which we rounded up far south, near the California border, was a beautiful cream colored stallion with white mane and tail and wild as a deer. His beauti-

ful mane fell almost to his knees, his tail actually touched the ground and when he was grazing at times his great foretop almost reached his nostrils.

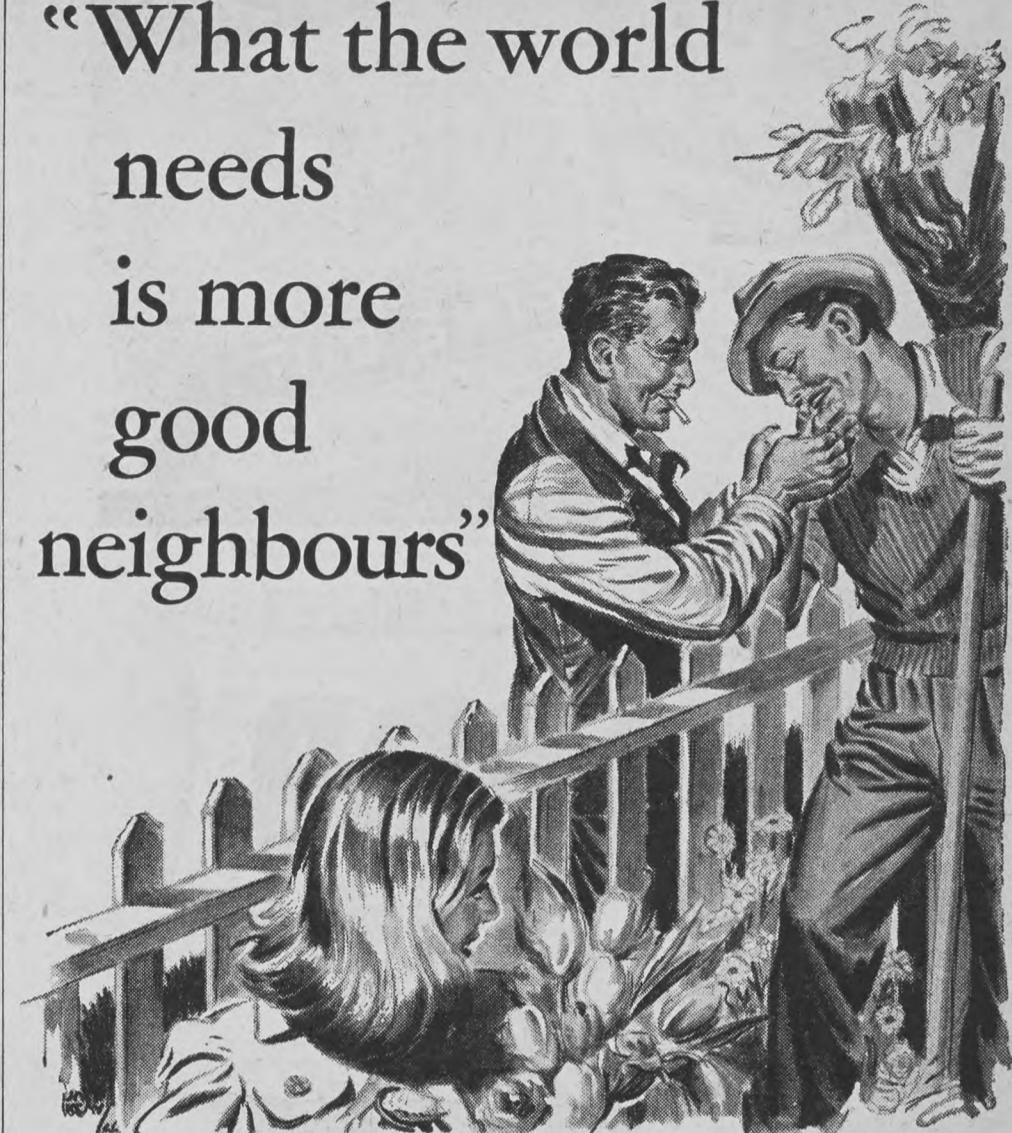
Grass was short along the trail that year and we had to stand night guard every night. We would round up the horses at dark on some grassy area and five or six of us would ride slowly around and around the herd, whistling and singing to quiet them, and finally a large part of the herd would be lying down. But not this cream stallion.

He would stay on his feet all night long, nervously walking through and among the other horses, his head in the air, his ears erect, listening and watching. On the slightest excuse or strange noise he would break away, stampede the herd and cause us untold trouble to round them up again.

He had joined one of our bunches of brood mares and we could not get rid of him. Several times on the round up we had cut him out and chased him miles back toward the range. But inside of a half day he would overtake us, by a circuitous route, and in spite of our efforts would join the drove again.

So, about three weeks out from our start we reached the canyon of the Bruneau River in south-eastern Idaho. This river runs for about 50 miles in a

"What the world needs is more good neighbours"



"Yes, Frank, there's a whole tangle of troubles to be straightened out all over the world. Makes your head swim to think of it."

"And yet, Jim, most of it springs from one cause . . . suspicion. You and I wouldn't be very good neighbours if we suspected each other of all sorts of skullduggery. Actually, what the world needs is more good neighbours."

"Yes, the life insurance business is a good example. British life insurance companies have had offices in Canada since 1833 and several of our Canadian companies are well known throughout the United Kingdom."

"What about American companies?"

"We found it good business to be good neighbours with the American life insurance companies. We welcome them here. They carry almost one-third of all the life insurance in force in Canada. And our Canadian companies are well liked in the U.S.A. where they do a large and increasing business. As a matter of fact, they are well and favourably known throughout the world. Nearly half the business of the Canadian companies is outside Canada."

• • • •

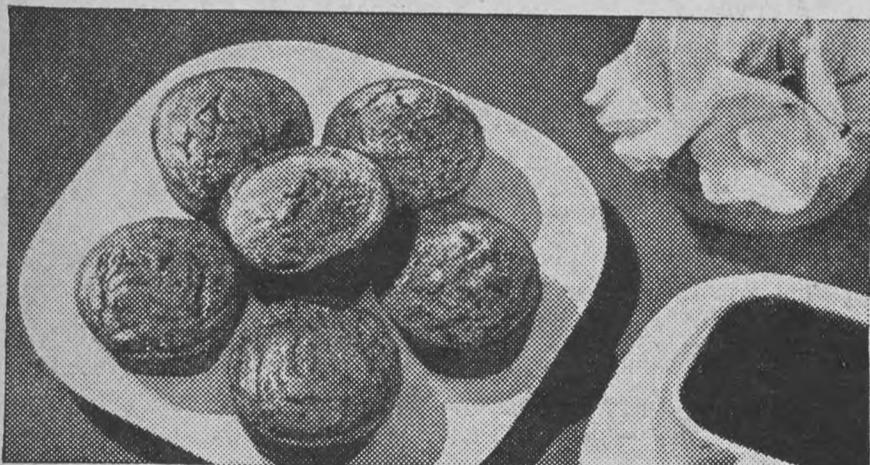
Life insurance is truly an international business—a neighbourly business. At home Canadians buy their life insurance as they choose from British or United States or Canadian companies. And our Canadian life insurance companies abroad! Who can assess the value to Canada of the confidence in the Dominion which they have built up over the years in their dealings with tens of thousands of foreign clients and of their services in establishing Canada's reputation for financial integrity and security throughout the world?

Near you, wherever you are, is a neighbour in the life insurance business. Ask him for advice in planning your future. It is good citizenship to own life insurance.

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their agents.

"PIPE SMOKERS! ASK FOR OGDEN'S CUT PLUG."

SL-453



Date-Bran Muffins—Good as Cake!

Take no sugar—no shortening

DATE-BRAN MUFFINS

2 cups Kellogg's All-Bran	1 egg
1/2 cup molasses	1 cup sifted flour
1 1/2 cups milk	1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup chopped dates	1/2 teaspoon salt

Add Kellogg's All-Bran to molasses and milk and let soak for 15 minutes. Beat egg and add to first mixture. Add sifted dry ingredients and fruit. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderate oven (400°F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 15

tender, best-you-ever-tasted muffins.

These luscious, spicy muffins are as light and tender as your proudest cake, but that isn't all! They also have a pleasant texture-contrast thanks to the delicate toasted shreds of Kellogg's All-Bran... and they have the mouth-melting nut-sweet flavor only All-Bran can give! Get Kellogg's All-Bran from your grocer today and try them. P.S.—Don't forget! Saturday is Muffin Day!

KEEP "REGULAR"
NATURALLY



deep canyon with rim-rock on either side from 20 to 50 feet in height, with the silver ribbon of the river running through the grass-covered river bottom. For two or three days we followed the rim of the river canyon and made one "dry camp," without water for our coffee except what we had in our chuck wagon water keg.

This horse did not belong to us and we did not want to drive him out of the country and we did not wish to destroy him, as he was one of the most beautiful stallions we had ever seen anywhere. We thought, surely, some owner must prize him highly.

So we decided to make him leap into Bruneau River gorge and leave him to find his way, either up or downstream, miles away to a place where he could climb out.

At a place where the river bottom seemed grass four or five feet high and the rim rock only about 20 feet high, seven of us on fresh saddle horses, cut him out and circled him against the rim rock until he actually leaped over, landed on the grassy bottom, rolled over a couple of times and landed on his feet. He let out a most resounding snort and whistle and started on a wild run down stream.

Within just a few days we had our herd so quiet and tame that every horse among the 400 head would lie quietly all night, so we on night guard could slip away to a grassy spot and dismount for a snooze while the herd slept.—Newton Station, B.C.

The Strong Woods Monarch

THE moose—mighty monarch of the north woods. In the zoo, at close range, he is a grotesque, ungainly caricature, but seen as he stands now, far out on the lonely tamarack bog, his black bulk silhouetted against the flaming sunset sky, he is a grand and heart-stirring picture.

The spreading ripples dance and shimmer through his reflection in the golden water, the great, pendulous muzzle swings slowly into the wind, and beneath the vast spreading antlers, the little eyes gleam with keen and alert intelligence.

There is a strange, majestic grandeur about him, this lonely relic of a past age. Far back in earliest history his bones lie mingled with the remains of prehistoric man. In the far-off Ussuri Valley, on the Russo-Chinese border, was found an ancient rock carving, spirited and unmistakable, a proof that his blood brother, the European Elk, was known to those early peoples.

He is a browse feeder, feeding on willow, moose maple and alder twigs—and in the summer, the club-shaped roots of the pond lily. Sometimes in spring he visits the farmers' fields, shuffling about on his knees to crop the green young shoots, for his short neck will not let him graze. In winter a family, or several individuals, will "yard up" in some dense stand of young spruce or pine where there is plenty of food—twigs, buds and bark to provide browse for the winter. As the snows pile deeper, a maze of paths is trodden in every direction and on these paths the moose stay till spring thaws release them.

His color is deceiving. In the shadowed woods, he looks like a hump-shouldered black mule with white stockings. As he steps out into the full sunlight amid the autumn foliage, his color changes to glossy black on the shoulders and back, shading into rich purples and browns on his sides, which blend again into light grey, under the belly, on the flanks and legs.

Once this grand animal was found in nearly all parts of Canada, except on the treeless plains. The persecution of man has driven him from many parts of his ancient range. Yet still he exists—in fairly large numbers—in the deep forest, the terrain of broken rock and barren muskeg where the settler's plow and his ready gun will probably never have occasion to dispute with him his right to the title "The Strong Woods Monarch."—Clarence Tillelius.

Weather Prophets By WALT RANDALL

RAIN is both the enemy and friend of the farmer—and every farmer has peered anxiously at the sky wondering "will it rain." Every farm has better weather prophets than any barometer, or at least as good—and they are closer to hand.

Clouds banked together in the western sky mean rain. But clouds do not always mean rain; they often are indicators of high winds.

Animals have unerring weather instincts—cows, sheep; birds, too.

Sheep and cows get down on the ground at the approach of rain to keep a dry spot for themselves.

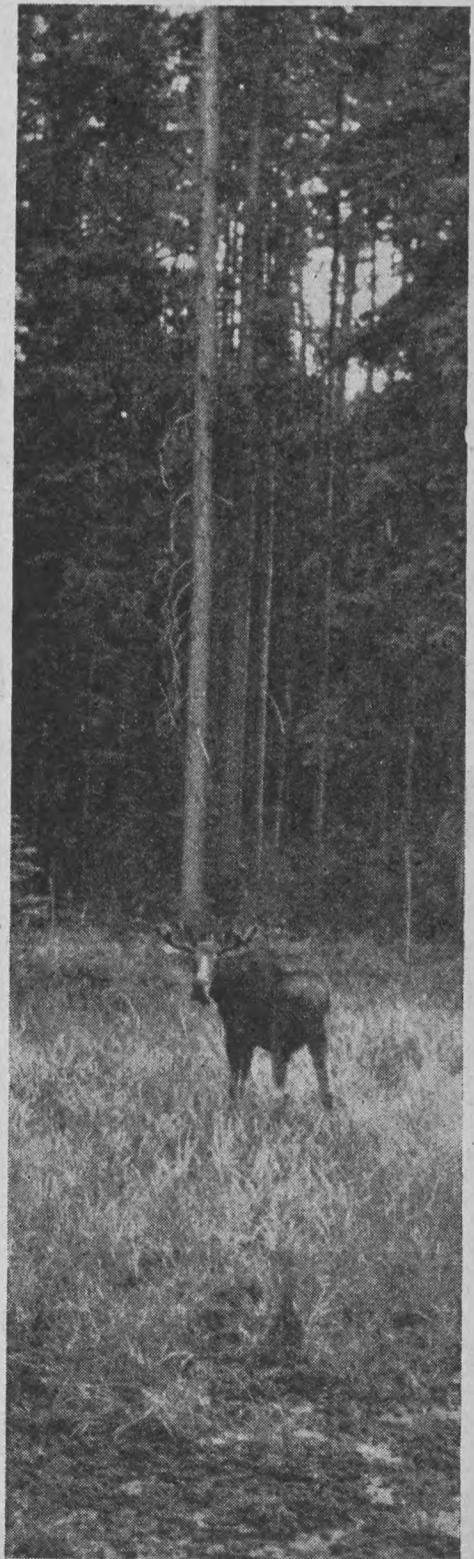
Swallows, geese and peacocks know when rain is coming. The swallows fly low before rain; then suddenly crowd together and fly high just before the storm breaks.

Geese set up an awful clamor when it is going to rain and peacocks often scream for the same reason.

Farmers in some parts of Europe have a curious way of telling what the weather is going to be like. They keep a little green frog in a bottle half full of water. The bottle has a flight of steps from top to bottom. If the frog stays at the bottom the weather will be fine; if he goes upstairs, the weather will be wet and cold or dull.

The crocus, dandelion and anemone always cover up before rain by closing their flowers. Wild oats contract before rain and fir cones close up in wet weather.

Father's rheumatism is supposed to be pretty reliable, too!



[Guide photo.]

When The Tide Goes Out

Some old superstitions still half-heartedly adhered to

By WALTER K. PUTNEY

In early times and up to within a century, a great deal of importance was placed upon doing certain things when the tide was going out. The Breton peasant, even today, will tell you that clover will grow best if the seed is sown when the tide is going out and that if it is put into the ground when it is high tide, the cows that feed upon it will burst! The wife of that peasant will inform you that her butter is always best when it comes just as the tide has turned to go out. Milk that is taken from a cow, when the tide is coming in, will boil over in the dish in which it is being warmed for cooking, and will overflow and put out the fire.

There is an old belief, still persisting among country people, that a person will not give up the ghost until the tide has started to go out and that superstition has been mentioned by the ancient Latin writers. Pliny, in his writings, spoke of the people along the coast who always died on the ebb of tide. Dickens, in his works, also speaks of this belief and has one of his characters, Mr. Pegotty say, "People can not die along the coast except when the tide is nigh out. They can't be born properly, unless the tide is well nigh in."

This belief may be due to the fact that the people of northern Europe believed that the soul departed in the direction of the setting sun, on its way to heaven and that the sun drew the water with it, causing the ebb tide. Another ancient belief was that the souls of departed friends came in with the

tide, took the soul into their canoe and departed with the outgoing tide.

One of the most curious beliefs about the tide, found among the fishermen, is that the skins of seals will always ruffle up when the tide goes out. This can be traced way back to ancient days when people believed that certain animals, such as the seal, were in secret sympathy with the sea and that they reacted, even when their skins were removed from their bodies, as the sea moved. If there was a storm, the skin became wrinkled as the hair of the fur was raised, just as animals raise their fur when a severe wind blows.

Women always planted their flower gardens "by the light of the moon and the ebb of the tide," as the old expression had it. Certain phases of the moon were good for seeds just planted and planting with the rise of the tide brought good luck. Bulbs, dug up and kept through the winter, were never removed from the ground when the tide was high but as the tide ebbed and this is similar to the belief that a child was born "properly" at flood tide and a person died when the tide was going out.

It is along the sea coast that such beliefs may still be found, perhaps not as religiously followed but still half-heartedly adhered to. Making the cheese, trading cattle, shoeing horses, buying land—these and many other things are still done when the tide is going out, the firm conviction being that the man who sells or gets rid of property will come out better if any bargain is made during the ebb tide.

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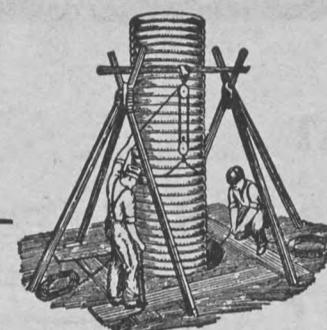
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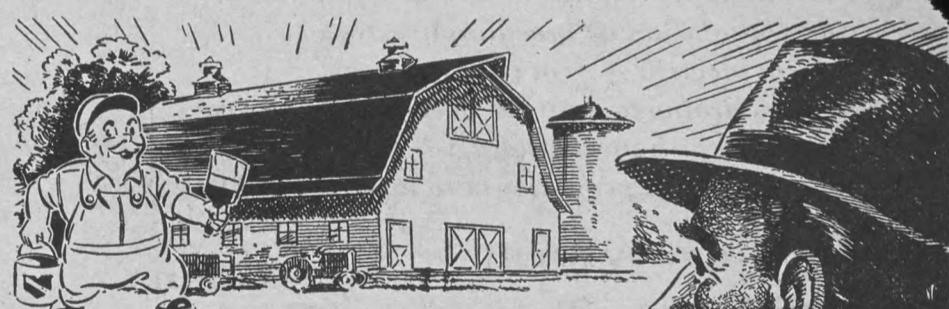
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THE WILD BUNCH

Continued from page 9

come and, turning around, he crawled into another bunk and lay face upward, gently groaning. The three other men, Goodnight observed, were watching the door; swinging around, Goodnight discovered Virginia Overman looking in from the yard.

"A bunkhouse," said Goodnight, "is no place for a woman. You know that."

She had been watching part of the fight; the expression of dislike was in her eyes as she looked at him. Then she turned into the night.

Goodnight wheeled to Bob Carruth. "No hard feelings about that crack over the head?"

"We'll wait and see," said Carruth.

"Where's the other man—the other one that stood by you in the dinin' room?"

"He left," said Carruth.

"Your boss," said Goodnight, "came to town with a big outfit. Where's the rest of the crew now?"

"You're lookin' at all the crew he's got," said Carruth. "The little party in Sherman City was too warm for the others. They just faded over the hill this mornin'."

"Ide outguessed you. Or maybe your intentions leaked out."

"So we discovered," said Carruth. "Sure strange how news gets around."

Goodnight removed his boots and his pants. He hung his gun at the corner of the bunk and he rested back. He said: "Mac, go blow out the light. He waited and heard nothing. He let the silence pile up, and spoke softly, "Better mind."

McSween dragged himself off his bunk and stood in the room's centre, looking down at Goodnight. For the present, his vitality was gone and he had nothing particular on his face. It was blank, as though he had wakened from a hard sleep. He said nothing, but turned and extinguished the lamp by sweeping his cupped hand across the chimney. Goodnight heard him roll back into his bunk, and in the darkness, never trusting McSween, he reached to his holster and lifted his gun and put it under the straw.

VIRGINIA Overman crossed the yard to the main house and found her father sitting in a corner chair, plunged in his odd thoughts. He had his hands on his lap, palms upward; his chin lay dropped on his breast and she stood silent and watched him for a full minute and realized he was unaware of her presence.

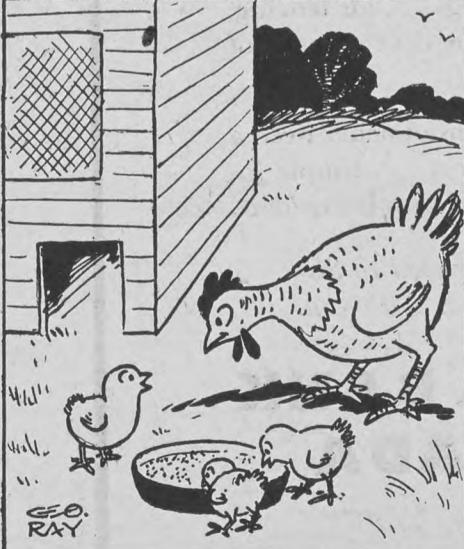
"Dad," she said, calling him back from the distance. "That man may stay."

He lifted his head. "He would be useful."

"Any man would be useful," she said. "Bob and Tap and Slab and Mac are not enough. We might have kept the other five a long while if you hadn't tried to raid Sherman City."

"I will always fight evil," said Overman.

"Nothing good came of it. One of our boys was killed and four more ran



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away, fearing what Ide might do to us."

"They ran out of weakness. Let them run."

"It leaves us stripped."

"We have friends."

"Don't trust Bill too far."

"Why do you think this new man will stay?"

She walked a slow circle around the room, tall and calm and confident. She had grey eyes, after her father. She stopped near the doorway of her bedroom. She said: "I think I know how to make him stay."

GOODNIGHT ate breakfast in the dining room with the crew and with Overman and Virginia. When he finished, he moved at once into the mountain's bright light, into its thin and winey air. The rest of the crew crossed the yard and were soon in the saddle, moving into the trees, downgrade. McSween went with the group and for a short moment Goodnight's thoughts ran fast and uncertain. If McSween kept on going it would be another weary search to catch him again, but presently he made up his mind and turned away. McSween's pride would not let him run. McSween would return.

Virginia came out of the dining room and saw him. She said, "Saddle up and ride with me," and went on. Goodnight returned to the bunkhouse for his gear and continued to the small meadow. His horse ranged down-pasture with half a dozen others but when he drummed up a signal on the gate post with the flat of his hand, the horse came out of the bunch to him. He saddled and stepped aboard; and he sat through his morning exercise, the horse bucking in short stiff-legged hops, because of the goodness of the day. When Goodnight got back to the main yard the girl was waiting for him, and set out with him across the short mountain meadow. A road split the meadow and presently reached timber. They passed into the cool morning twilight, going steadily upgrade.

"Where's this road go?" he asked.

"Over the mountains. The way you'll be going, I suppose. On east."

"Maybe," he said.

She sat square on her saddle, not looking at him. "I have had a hard time getting men to stay on this ranch. Keep your hands off Mac. I need him. Don't drive him away." Then she turned her head and he saw the dislike she had for him. "You're like the rest of them, lawless and on the jump. You are also brutal."

"This a way of giving me my walkin' papers?"

"No," she said, "I want you to stay. I have no choice."

THREE horses walked sedately side by side as the road looped between green walls of timber. Now and then Goodnight sighted the dark shoulders of granite peaks south of the road; and now and then they came upon gravel fords over which clear and sparkling creek waters shallowly rushed. It occurred to him that this was the second time Virginia Overman had let drop the hint of her worry and her insecurity; and so he asked the same question he had asked the night before.

"Why?"

"You can see for yourself can't you?" She looked at him, her dislike thawing. He had the idea that she wanted to trust him and could not. She placed him as she placed the other men in these hills, just one more rider with a dis-honorable past. In addition she thought him cruel; that latter judgment bothered him, for sometimes on the long march to this point he had wondered at his own newly acquired bitterness, his terrible judgments of all things and all men. Life had ceased to be the same. He woke no more with the keen, fine eagerness of morning upon him, he rode no more with the old free spirit, and at night the heart of his campfire burned dull, its mystery gone.

She had waited for his answer. Not receiving it, she murmured: "You're a gloomy cold man." Then she bent a little in the saddle, her glance nearer to him, and she was a moment silent. "Why," she said, "what troubles you?"

"Maybe you'd better not ask," he said.

"Running away," she said in a smaller voice, "is a miserable thing. You'll find out you can never run far enough." She shrugged her shoulders. "Never mind. It is your business. You can see what's happening on Sun Ranch, can't you?"

"Your father seems to know what he's doing."

"My father never came here with the intention of setting up headquarters for the wild bunch. He ran his cattle and minded his business until about ten years ago. Then the desert outfits began to resent his being here, because he used the grass they'd been summer-ranging. They tried to run him out. You have seen my father. You know how he would answer. It has been a fight ever since my childhood. The hill people against Harry Ide and the other desert ranches. My father hates all desert people and would willingly wipe them out. He is unforgiving. Perhaps he has reason to be. I have no love for the desert ranchers. They're greedy."

"All people are greedy, one way or another," said Goodnight.

She gave him a keen glance, arrested by the remark. "I wonder how deep your resentment is. You don't have the face of a lawless man. It isn't lined with evil or dissipation. Are you sure you are as disillusioned as you think?"

"Shouldn't matter to you."

"It does, very much," she told him in a completely matter-of-fact voice. "I do not admire your actions—such as I've seen of them—but I need a man like you. This country has become a jungle in which all sorts of stray and vicious beasts have sought shelter. It used to be a lovely country. All through my childhood it was a land of delight. The shadows were clean shadows, made by the mountains and the timber. It is not so now. I used to travel this road, never thinking of danger. I never ride on it any more without a gun, always expecting the worst from each bend. It is a terrible thing to do that to so clean a spot of earth."

"You were young and never saw the evil which is always around us. Now you're older and you see it."

She looked at him. "Do you like to think of it that way? Don't you want to fight it?"

He said: "I'll take care of my chores but no other man's."

She showed him the disappointment and the faint contempt she had earlier revealed; and again he felt it keenly. She said: "I should have expected nothing more from you. Yet I need you. My father is in trouble."

"You want another gun to throw against the desert," he guessed. "Therefore you are mixed up in the evil you've been talkin' against."

"As long as my father fought to protect himself against the desert people he was doing what had to be done. They have tried to drive him away, but he has outfought them. I'm glad of that, for they've been wrong and lawless about it. Now it is worse. The feeling is so bad between hill and desert that nobody regards any kind of an act to be wrong. My father has taken his help where he found it. Much of that help has come from the wild bunch, which has grown powerful enough to control the hills. The hill ranchers fought to keep back the desert crowd. Now they've got a worse danger in the wild bunch. Some of them know it. My father is troubled, though he doesn't tell me. He used to be very honest and very strict. The wild bunch has taught him to think anything is fair against the desert crowd."

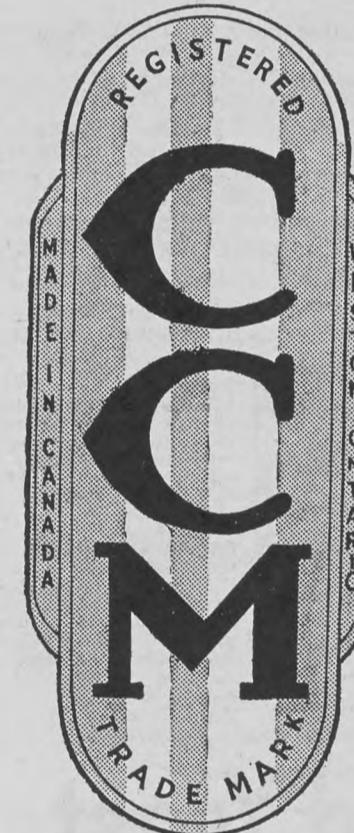
"Boston Bill?"

She turned in the saddle toward him. When she spoke again he noticed she did not directly answer his question.



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"The wild bunch has corrupted some of us; the rest of us it has made afraid." She stopped her horse, turned it and started back. "I should not have trusted you with this. You're the same as the rest."

"Then why did you?" asked Goodnight.

"Maybe," she said, "it was something I thought I saw."

He rode downgrade in silence, her talk working through him. Her judgment of him was a slow acid burning his conscience, and her hope in him waked those old easy and straightforward and simple things he had since put away. He was a different man, embittered by injustice, and he knew it and could do nothing about it; yet the recollection of what he had once been would not leave him.

"You should trust no man," he said. "You should not have trusted me."

She glanced at him. She said nothing but her attention thoughtfully remained upon him. Presently he straightened and when he looked at her he saw that she was quietly smiling. She put her hand on his arm and coquetry danced in her eyes; it was a charm suddenly turned on. She said: "Stay and help me," and spurred her horse into a reaching canter. He followed her down the road to the meadow and along the meadow to the yard, puzzled at the change of her manner but warmed by it. As he came into the yard with her he saw Overman, Boston Bill and a third man waiting by the porch. The third man was the old fellow who had been in the alley beside Rosalia Lind's house the previous night. Old Gabe.

He dismounted, turned cautious; he saw the jealous suspicion in Boston Bill's blue eyes, he felt the massive temper of old Hugh boil against him. Overman said: "Daughter, I have spoken to you of riding with strangers." Boston Bill's eyes went to her with curiosity, and came again to Goodnight, bold and discontented.

Old Gabe reached into his pocket and produced a slip of paper which he handed to Goodnight. Three neat feminine lines of writing said:

Your friend has been hurt and is in my house. Come to the back door after dark—down the alley where the old man was.

The second sentence was to take the place of the signature, to remind him secretly of Rosalia Lind. He stood with his head bent, troubled as to Niles, doubting the message and the messenger. How had this man come so openly upon Sun Ranch and how was it he stood here now with so much certainty? The three men were watching him with their various attitudes. Virginia regarded him with a noticeable distrust.

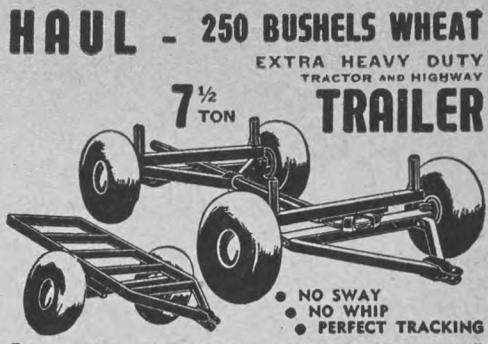
He pointed to the messenger and spoke to Overman. "You know this man?"

"I know him," said Overman.

The old man grinned his red-gummed grin. "Everybody knows me," he said. "And," he added slyly, "nobody cares about me. If anybody cared I'd be dead before now. It's the little folks that ain't worth botherin' about and never amount to nothin' who outlast the folks that try to run everything. Us no-accounts own this world and get the fun of it. You got an answer fur that writin'?"



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"I'll carry my own answer down." The old man turned to his horse. He gave the group an insolent grin from the saddle, knowing his age sheltered him. "Never knowed a heavy gambler ever to win. You're all bound to lose. You're livin' like fools." He turned his horse about and went away confidently, lumped like a squaw in the saddle, his old legs banging the sides of the horse; and so disappeared in the timber.

This scene and the delivery of the note seemed neither to have increased nor decreased Overman's suspicion; it had not changed his judgment. But Boston Bill had been touched on some vulnerable nerve by the scene and held himself still with difficulty. Goodnight folded the note and slid it into his pocket, not entirely sure of the next few moments. He said: "I've got to go to town," and turned to his horse. The silence of the three people was oppressive behind him and when he swung to the leather and again faced them he realized that all three were debating his departure. A clear, cold antagonism had returned to the girl's face.

"Are you coming back?" she asked.

"Yes."

Boston Bill gave Virginia a blank look.

"Why should he come back?"

"We can use another pair of hands."

"You've got plenty to call on," he reminded her.

"Sun Ranch hires its own crew, Bill."

"So far we've gotten along," he said. "I'm here when you want me."

She lifted her head, she straightened and laid her voice on him, even and definite. "Don't interfere."

Boston Bill flushed. He still had his anger and wanted to use it. But he was somehow held back, as though he desired no quarrel with her; and at last he managed a graceful gesture. "Only trying to help. After all, what do you know of this man?" He swung on Overman as he asked the question. Overman, Goodnight observed, was solemn and aloof and would not come into the argument. Goodnight knew then he would have no protest on his departure and swung around toward the meadow. Boston Bill's voice followed him. "I'll ride with you, friend," and in a moment Bill trotted abreast. Looking behind, Goodnight saw the girl poised watchfully in the middle of the yard.

The two men passed shortly into trees, dropping downgrade. Goodnight looked at Boston Bill. "Get it off your chest."

"What takes you to town?"

"That's my business."

"Sure—sure," said Boston Bill, resenting singing in his voice. "My friend, I misjudged you yesterday. I figured you for one more bum. I see now you're able to take care of yourself. That's perfectly agreeable to me, but I just want to make sure you stay out of my business. You do that much and I'll keep clear of you."

"Say the rest of it," said Goodnight.

Boston Bill gave Goodnight the benefit of his hard blue eyes. "The rest of it is that you've been bumping into me and I have not called you. Thereby you may be figuring me wrong. I don't believe you know my style. I'm not one to go harum-scarum into a fight. I never fight except for a purpose. So far you have not really provided me with a purpose. If you ever do I shall certainly fight you."

"You could have said it in less time," observed Goodnight.

Boston Bill showed him a thin smile. "You have never run into a man like me and therefore you constantly make mistakes. These drifters around here are dogs without brains. They fight out of pride, nothing more. Any man with a brain can handle them. You're the first one I feel is anywhere near me in intelligence. Therefore you may be dangerous to me and I may be dangerous to you. These are big hills. There's room enough for both of us. But keep out of my pasture."

"Where's that?" asked Goodnight.

Boston Bill rode on the best part of

a quarter mile before he gave Goodnight a hard, fresh grin and a knowing glance. "You're not bad at pumping out what you want to know. I don't believe I shall give you the ground plan of my venture, old boy. I simply say, don't interfere with me. And, look here, there are other hill ranches to work on, if you must stay and work. I'd suggest you leave the Sun outfit."

"I'll be going back there," said Goodnight.

"I hold your future in the palm of my hand," pointed out Boston Bill reasonably. "If I ever swung the old man against you, you'd never live to leave the place."

"You've tried," said Goodnight, "and no luck."

Boston Bill halted his horse and swung it, directly facing Goodnight. He was alert and he was angry, but he continued his cool way of handling Goodnight; his mind controlled his temper. This man, Goodnight understood, was not the kind of fighter and not the kind of simple bad one with which he was familiar. Looking into the man's eyes Goodnight had an odd feeling that he saw there in the coolness and brightness the dull shadow of something

ruined and dying. This man had an education and came from a good place; but he was here now, far below his station, somehow corrupted. That shadow of dullness was a real thing, the reflection of inward shame. There was never anything as wicked as a good horse turned bad, or a good man turned bad.

He said to Boston Bill, gravely, with deliberation: "Only one thing I'm not sure of about you. Whether you'd give a man warning or crack him from behind."

Boston Bill's ruddy cheeks showed a sharper color at once and the anger in him slipped its control and shaped his face with arrogance. He searched for an answer to that charge but apparently the streak of fatalism in him knocked the answer aside. Turning, he rode back toward the ranch.

WHEN he reached the yard he went directly to the house. Virginia was in the room but old Hugh had gone back to his bedroom for his customary nap. Boston Bill watched Virginia closely, his smile coming short and pressed around his mouth. A little flash of excitement showed on his face and he ducked his head toward the old man's room, murmuring: "In there?"

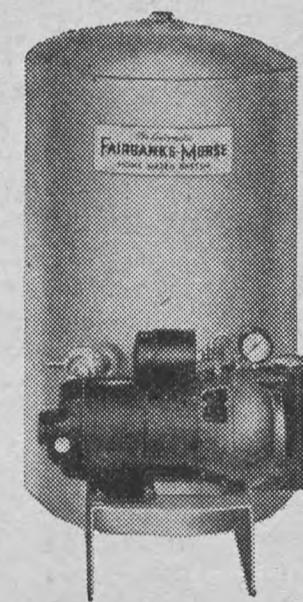
She nodded. She stood by the table, her hands on it. She looked down at her hands and he was sharp-eyed enough to notice that her heart struck sharp against her waist. She lifted her head and gave him a rapid side glance and turned, moving toward the end of the room. The main door stood open. Boston Bill swung and closed it and he waited a moment, staring across the width of the room at her; and then he thought he saw his invitation and went to her. He looked down at her a moment; he waited for her glance to come up to him, with its shadowing, its disturbance. He touched her with one hand, lightly, and let it rest tentatively a moment, and then held her with both hands and pulled her forward.

He thought: "She's hungry for this—I could have done it sooner," and the next moment her hands slid against his chest and pushed him away. Her eyes were darker and wider and her mouth had become heavy. She breathed rapidly, she held her palms up, protecting herself, still pushing at him, and a violent dislike jumped into her face and pulled it tight. She shook her head. She motioned at her father's door and shook her head again. When he reached for her, still unsatisfied, she knocked his arms aside. "All right—all right," he grumbled, and swung on his heels, leaving the room. She listened to him ride away.

Goodnight left Sun Ranch around

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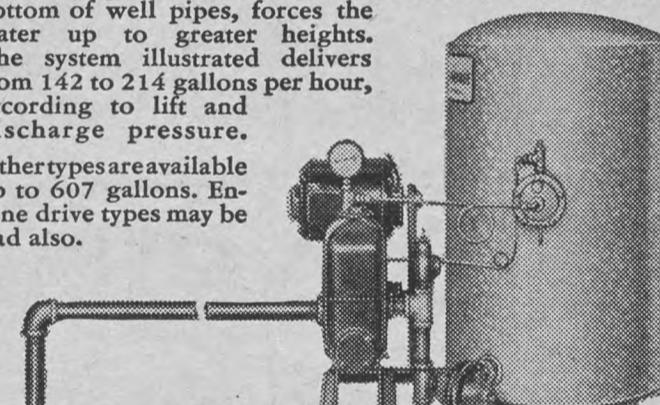


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ten o'clock. Running downgrade, now on the road and now in the shelter of the timber, he reached the break of the hills—with the housetops of Sherman City below him—near four. It was still three hours until sundown and although the message from Rosalia Lind was urgent enough to make him restless, he could not shake away his suspicion; therefore he made a wide detour to avoid entering town from the upper side and presently cut the road which led out upon the prairie. Dropping back to the trees he sat against a pine until the sun fell and the shadows began their inward night-tide. He rose and crossed the road, coming upon Sherman City from the lower end. Reaching the old shanty where he met Niles the night before, he left his horse and walked behind the line of buildings.

He came to the rear of Rosalia Lind's house and he stood well covered by the darkness of the house adjoining. A light came through her window and painted its dim yellow cone on the muddy night. Beyond the reach of that cone lay the back ends of other buildings, undressed and unlovely; and bleak alleyways and between-building spaces promising trouble. He did not trust the old man's message and he did not trust Rosalia Lind. This town and this country lived in its own evil. He stood still, watching the lighted windows, and then he noticed that the back door of the house stood open; and as he watched this, the light went out and he heard a voice grumble: "What's the matter?"

It sounded like Niles Brand's voice. He moved through the yard toward the door; he came soft-footed across the small back porch and found a shape in the doorway. He took one step aside, still keyed to danger, and then he saw Rosalia's face move forward. She whispered something under her breath and her hand reached to him and drew him in. There was a complete darkness in the house, and the sound of a man's heavy breathing, and then he heard Niles speak again. "Where'd you go to?"

SHE still held Goodnight's arm, the pressure of her fingers speaking for her and her presence sending its warmth against him. She waited there, saying nothing, arresting him with the unseen sweetness that came so powerfully out of her. He put his arms around her and felt her lips come up quick and eager. It was like falling into softness, through layer upon layer of softness, all of it closing about him warm and painfully good. The feeling of it was a sustained wave through him, this same goodness without shame; and when he stepped back he heard her let out a small sigh and he thought she was smiling although he saw nothing of her face. Her finger tips brushed across his lips and she swayed until she was against him again, whispering into his ear. "I've been waiting for you." She pulled away and in a moment found a match and lighted a lamp.

He closed the rear door, standing against it, watching her go about the room to pull down the window shades. She faced him over the room's length; he saw happiness shape her lips, he saw the glow of her eyes as she watched him and remembered the kiss. Light and shadows lay against her, darkening her eyes, rounding her shape. Her lips moved slightly, speaking to him without sound, and she turned lovely and alive before him. She moved her head at the open door of another room. "In there."

It was a bedroom, with Niles Brand lying on the bed, bare from his waist upward. He said to Goodnight, "Nice weather, pilgrim," and tried to grin away the hurt of his injury. Sweat lay beaded along his head and upper lip and the day's heat, trapped within the house, flushed his face to a cherry color.

"Bullet?" asked Goodnight. "Where'd it land? Who did it?"

"Shaved a rib, or broke a rib—or somethin' like that. I was crossin' the street from the stable. The thing plowed downward across my flank. So it was fired from above me. I was facin' the hotel. So it came from the hotel, second floor. That's all I know about it. I told you this was a damned queer town. This girl and an old guy with whiskers pulled me off the street." He looked at her. "What did you bother for?"

She stood by the bed, her manner of

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dark assurance returning. "You're this man's friend, aren't you?"

"That's the reason?" he asked, in a puzzled tone; and he looked at her close and careful. She was a mystery to him, not smiling at him and making no attempt to please him. She had helped him, but the help was not for him. He saw that and shrugged his shoulders, and the shrug brought on a fresh stab of agony in his side. He bared his teeth and gripped the bedpost more tightly. "Give me two or three days, Frank. But meanwhile, where do I hang out?"

"Here," said the girl. "You're safe here. Nobody would dare touch you in my house."

"You big enough to hold 'em away?"

She showed both men a lift of her chin and an imperious gesture with her hand. "You're safe here."

Goodnight said: "No reason for you to be potted, Niles, unless somebody knows you are tied up with me."

"That was known half an hour after you came," said the girl.

Niles gave her a bright sharp stare. "You got your fingers on a lot of things."

"Two men riding into Sherman City, a day apart, would be suspected. This place is full of men who know all the tricks. You couldn't fool them. I know who shot you. I know why. I know more than that. You stay here until you can take care of yourself. It will be a week, and not two or three days."

Goodnight said: "If you're safe here, I'll have to duck back into the hills."

"You find out anything?"

"Yes," said Goodnight. "It's only a question of time."

Niles said in a gritty voice: "Do it and be done with it."

The girl stepped from the room, both men listening to her footsteps recede toward the rear of the house. Goodnight bent down, murmuring: "He's on Sun Ranch. He won't run. I'm going back there. When you're ready to ride, ride back home."

"You damned fool," said Niles, "you think you can get out of here alone? We're both in trouble. I don't think we could ride out if we wanted. It's—" he scowled at the ceiling, seeking words, and added, "just too many things workin' too many funny ways."

The girl came back with a drink of water. She stood over him, supporting the glass while he drank. Water spilled down his bare chest and he squirmed on the bed and tried to smile again. "Remember how a cow tries to get out of quicksand, Frank? Same thing. We're in quicksand. Maybe you could turn down that light. Believe I might be able to sleep. Sorry I got your bed, lady."

She took up the lamp and moved from the room with it, Goodnight behind her. She put the lamp on a table, turned down the wick, and swung to face him; all her austere self-possession went away in that one moment, leaving her a beggar waiting his nod, his word, his summons. Heat lay heavy in the house, swelling through him; he dropped his head, thinking of the suddenness of their meeting and the rashness of his first impulse toward her. And he wondered now at the strange things she did to him, making the moments sharp and all his appetites keen. She brought him back to his older days of carefree thinking, when all the world had been good. She brought that back.

She came across the room, touching his arm, moving with him back through the house and out to the rear porch. She sat down in the deep shadows, pulling him beside her. Her voice dropped low. "You're safe on this porch, Frank. There are three men in those shadows.



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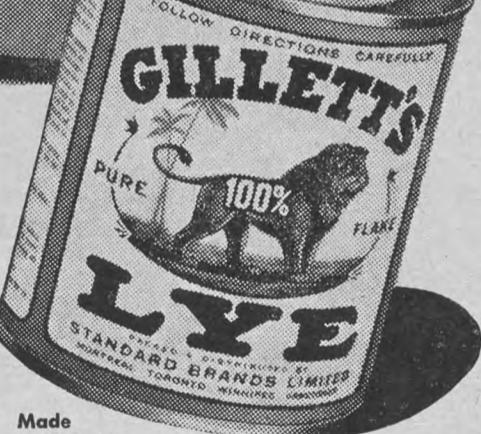
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Nobody could get into this back yard."

"I got in."

"You were permitted in," she told him softly.

"Odd thing."

"Not odd. My father started this town and left many friends when he died. You're walking on my ground, anywhere you walk in Sherman City. I have men who'd never let you leave here, if I said so. Perhaps—and her voice held its secret amusement—"I'll have them keep you here. What are you going to do now?"

"Back into the hills."

She remained silent over a long period, bent forward, her arms across her knees. She looked into the darkness, indrawn and sober. When she spoke again there was a drag of sadness in her voice. "I do not know what brings you here and I don't know what you want. Men do things for so many reasons and some of those reasons are foolish. But they are men's reasons. I never question them. If I like a man I'll help him, whatever he wants, and no matter what kind of a man he's been."

"Don't trust me," he told her.

"That's a silly thing to say. If I didn't like you I'd let you die and not care at all. But if I like you I'll trust you. How else can people live? This is a lonely town for a woman. I've seen men come and go. Now and then I see one I like. Sometimes I've attracted their attention, and then found nothing I've wanted."

"Better be careful of the kind of men floating through here."

"Listen to me. I'm not afraid of fugitives or wild ones. All I ask of a man is that, bad as he is, he has something in his heart, and be simply a man. I would overlook everything else. Even a life of sleeping in the rain from pillar to post. I don't like cautious men, or smart ones, or careful ones. Just plain ones who are what men are supposed to be, nothing more. Don't go back into the hills."

"Why not?"

"You don't want to be in this quarrel."

"I'm not in it."

"Go back to the hills and you'll be in it. You can't stay out."

He said nothing and she touched him with her arm, bringing his face around. He saw her smiling for him. "You won't mind me, which is the way a man has. All right. But don't go back tonight. This is the one night you should stay under cover."

"Why?"

"Take my word for it."

He was thinking of Theo McSween. He had banked on McSween's pride, but he was now not sure that McSween wouldn't run. It made him uneasy and restless to think he might lose his man. "I'll be back on Sun Ranch by daylight," he said. "But thanks for the warning."

"Sun Ranch," she said thoughtfully. "That's where Gabe found you?"

"Yes."

She rose, drawing away from him; and her voice drew away from him. "Go there and you'll never get out of trouble."

"Why?" he asked again.

Her voice stiffened. She had a great deal of pride. "Do as I tell you. Isn't that enough for you to know?"

He rose and stood close beside her, smiling through the shadows at her. He denied her authority over him with a



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smooth murmur: "So-long until I see you again."

She hit him with her suppressed irritation: "I got you out of the hills once. How many more times must I send in a man to pull you clear of trouble?"

"Is that what you did?" he asked.

"Do you suppose they would have let you leave Sun if it hadn't been Rosalia Lind's man delivering the message? They knew where Gabe came from and they knew better than to hold you back. Go up there now and I'll not lift my hand again."

He was still smiling. He laid his hand under her chin, lifting it. He bent and kissed her and felt the anger dissolve out of her. She pulled back from him, staring at his face. "Ah," she sighed, "how funny. The men I like are all headstrong. Why is that? Do you hate a woman giving you orders?"

"No," he said. "I've got to go back. That's all there's to it."

"Not tonight," she whispered. "Not tonight."

"Be good to Niles."

She said: "I could lift my voice now, and you'd never leave town."

He ceased to smile. He said: "Don't interfere."

She stared at him a long while, troubled for him and angry with him and yet drawn to him; and at last she shrugged her shoulders. "So-long," she said. She watched him swing from the porch and cross the yard; she watched him disappear in the shadows and she listened to his footfalls die sudden-out. She drew a long breath and put a hand on a breast and pressed it tight, and turned into the house. She heard Niles turning restlessly on the bed and took the lamp into his room. His eyes turned on her, full of pain and yet shrewd.

"I heard the argument," he said. "Don't try to change that fellow. It will do you no good."

"Is he stubborn, Niles?"

Niles rolled on the bed, easing his weight from side to side; he gripped the bedpost and silently struggled through the hard pulse of his broken flank. "I grew up with him. Everything was fun and everything was swell. I stayed home and he hit the trail, just for the hell of it. You know—a lot of life in him that had to spill out somewhere. Just shout because you can't keep still when you feel good. That was Frank, until a few months ago. Now you've got a tough man on your hands. He's got to go into those hills and nothin' you say will stop him."

"And nothing," she said, "will keep him from being killed. He doesn't know those hills as I do."

"Dammit," he groaned, "I wish I could go with him."

"Niles," she said, "I'll help him."

He was sweating and he was flushed and he was restless. She put down the lamp and went for a glass of water. She sat on the edge of the bed and supported his head while he drank. Her hand accidentally brushed his bare chest and he showed his instant embarrassment. "Better if I had my shirt on."

"Never mind."

He looked at her with a moment's penetrating attention. "I don't quite know about you."

"For you," she said, calmly dismissing the statement, "that doesn't matter."

"Not thinking about me," he said. "Thinkin' about Frank."

"That's his business, and mine."

"The hell it is. If I don't think it's a good idea, Rosalia, you'll have to break through me to get at him. I'm tellin' you that."

She wasn't listening. She rose and took up the lamp, looking down at him with her thoughts elsewhere. "It will be the girl," she murmured. "I know the way she'll handle him."

"What girl?"

"If you want anything, I'll be in the next room," she said and left him.

GOODNIGHT reached his horse and made the wide circle of town again. When he got into the timber he traced his way to the main road, drew slightly aside from it and looked down upon the town's housetops. The two roads were

solid streaks of dust formed into a cross, glowing silver in the shadows, turned to amber-gold where the storelights shone upon them. One horse stood sway-backed and sleepy before the hotel and one man sat in front of the stable; otherwise the town showed no life. The fact struck him and he watched the front of both saloons for a matter of five minutes. In that length of time no man entered or left either place. The hill people were absent this night, and the desert crowd did not appear.

He turned back to the road and moved up, now in more of a hurry than he had been. The thought of Theo McSween left unguarded disturbed him anew. Moreover, he was aware of Rosalia Lind's repeated warning: "Don't go into the hills tonight." It was a signal of things to come which the town, by its emptiness and by its suppressed quiet, seemed to heed. He thought of Rosalia

Lind as he moved steadily forward at the bottom of this deep black trench cut out of timber.

He was five miles into the hills when he heard the first rumor of another rider in the night, coming behind. He turned off the road and waited until the man went by at punishing pace. He stood still, realizing that his own dust wake must have been a warning to that rider; but the rider's echo was a steady abrasion in the night, presently dying. Goodnight swung back to the road. Starlight made a trembling glow above the narrow-sashed path-

way of the trees and wind flowed downhill with its faint pressure against him. Near ten or eleven o'clock he felt the slackness in his horse and thought of stopping, and would have stopped had not he picked up a sound to his right, like the gentle, slow scrubbing of knuckles on a washboard. This was on some other road or trail in the timber which appeared to slant toward him, for the sound grew greater, reached a peak not more than three hundred yards from him, and began to fall off. It was a group of riders pushing hard against the hills.

A little later he crossed that road as it swept around from the southwest and intersected the one on which he travelled. He was by now half the way toward Sun Ranch and gave up the idea of camping. The horse frequently slowed, knowing its own mind; he urged it on, watching the grey-black foreground of the road with greater attention. Dust stayed with him to indicate other travel; and the silence of the hills had in it the tag end of sounds not quite faded out and he got the impression of men crisscrossing the dark mountain slopes with their urgent hastens. Midnight brought him to the mouth of a canyon somehow familiar and shortly he recognized his previous night's camp spot, whereby Virginia Overman had met him; and he was here when he caught the first distant break of guns.

THIS was from higher away, from the Sun Ranch meadow; and these shots grew and came down to him with the small wind, making faint flutters in the air. He was in the notch of the canyon, the high rough walls holding him strictly to the road. He had half a mile of this, as he remembered, and urged the flagging horse to a quicker pace. The firing stayed brisk, not heavy volleys, but as spotted shots following one another at intervals.

Halfway up the canyon, with a quarter mile still to go before reaching the shelter of the timber, he heard the firing die into a silence made hollow by the racket which had gone before. He was still trapped in the canyon and now brought down his spurs, sorry for his horse as he did so. The horse jumped into a dispirited run, its hooves striking sharp against the rocky underfooting of the road; the canyon wall began to drop down. Ahead of him a ragged burst of shot broke the lull, the last rear-guard action of the fight, and then that ceased and a heavy party ran at him.

He looked anxiously at the shadowed bank to either side and knew he could

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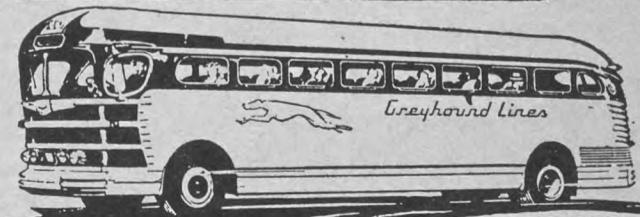


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not yet climb from the road; nor had he time now to turn and run, for the head of the oncoming column was a vague motion before him. Someone in that party shouted "Harry, hold it," but the column came on at an easy run. Goodnight shoved his horse flat against the left-hand bank, thus to be absorbed in the black shadows of it. He heard the man cry again: "I can't make it, Harry."

The column was dead on him, slackening speed. It ran abreast of him, the nearest rider within arm's reach. Someone said: "Hold up," and the column broke and turned back upon itself; one rider swung about, his stirrup touching Goodnight's stirrup. "Who's hit?" said that one.

"Me," said a voice in a steady fall of tone. "I can't make it back. I—"

"Grab him before he falls," said the voice.

"Come up—come up," said the hurt one, and after that Goodnight watched a shadow waver and sink away. He heard the man strike ground and grunt. The column turned into a close bunch and men got down, working their way through the horses.

"Dead?" said the voice.

"No," said somebody.

"Yes," another voice added.

"Who is it?"

"Charley Tevis."

GOODNIGHT found himself boxed against the wall of the canyon, a rider crosswise before him, a rider behind him. When this group moved on again he would be in the current, moving with it and unable to break clear of it without being observed. The collection of men and horses choked this narrow way, swaying in confused motion, men riding back and forth restlessly. Goodnight grumbled in half a tone: "I want to see Charley," and wedged his horse into the jam. Men gave way to either side, but one of them said: "Keep your shirt on—he's dead." A match burst near the ground near by and he saw the sharp silhouette of a face—Harry Ide's face—bent toward the dead man; the match went out, making the blackness greater than before. Goodnight's horse had stopped, its progress barred by another horse in front of it. Harry Ide said: "Give me a hand. We'll sling him across his saddle."

Somebody else got down and all the horses stirred again. A thin gap showed ahead of Goodnight, into which he worked his way, his knee scraping another knee. He got into a more open spot and half turned his horse, wanting to make no show of hurry in all this.

"Harry," said somebody, "he'll slow us down."

"We're not runnin' from anything, are we?"

"I don't want to be in this timber by daylight. These hill people will be behind every tree."

"You got a better idea? Lift him up, boys."

A rider drifted forward from the rear; he came coasting up beside Goodnight. He bent nearer Goodnight. "Match?"

Barred From The Mails

Kamloops and District Memorial Recreation Centre was barred from the mails by a Postmaster-General's ruling on April 20. Its United Nations Puzzle Contest was thereby terminated. This contest was advertised in the February and March issues of The Country Guide and in other publications. It was a contest of skill, not a lottery, and the society was assured by competent counsel that it was legal. However, the society claims that the Postmaster-General asserted that the ruling would stand, irrespective of the legality of the contest.

The Country Guide wishes its readers to know that the society's advertising was not solicited but was offered to this publication through a recognized advertising agency. The agency was queried regarding the advertising and the assurance was given that it had the approval of the Post Office Department. It was not until contestants began sending in complaints that their letters to the Kamloops and District Memorial Recreation Centre were being returned with the mark, "Mail for this address prohibited" that The Country Guide learned of the Postmaster-General's ruling. The society claims that before its contest was terminated \$12,958.63 in prize money had been distributed.

The Country Guide exercises drastic censorship over its advertising and not a month passes without turning down undesirable copy. In this case the usual precautions were taken and the usual assurances received.

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"No," said Goodnight. Harry Ide was speaking again to the group around him. They had the dead man in the saddle. They were holding him while Ide made a quick hitch with his rope, ducking up and down in the blackness. The dissenter still disliked the idea. "You'll have a hell of a time making any hitch hold him on the leather. He'll slide and scare the horse into a run. You'll have him draggin'. At the foot of the hills you'll just have bones left. Dump him in the timber. We can come back and bury him tomorrow night."

Harry Ide said: "That'll stay tied," and pushed back through the crowd to his own horse. "Everybody else here?"

The man beside Goodnight had found his match. Goodnight saw his arm lift and he heard the match scrape against a thumbnail, and at that moment he swung his head and bent down, as though to check his stirrup, thus turning his head from the man's sight. The match flared and its light hung on, and went out. Straightening, Goodnight saw the man's face pointed to him. At the head of the column Harry Ide called: "Let's go," and the mass began to shift and sort itself into column again. Suddenly the near man swayed forward to bring Goodnight's face into view. He said nothing, but he seemed ticked by suspicion. "Who's this?" he suddenly asked and reached out to grasp Goodnight's arm.

The head of the column moved on. Goodnight had jockeyed himself near the foot of it, with three or four men behind him. The near by man said, "Ride beside me," in a changing, toughening voice, and let go his grip, and moved ahead. Goodnight murmured: "I'll ride back with Bill," and swung his horse toward the rear at once. The use of the name was a fair risk—in this group there had to be at least one Bill. Meanwhile another man came up from behind and passed him and the man who had grown doubtful now was too far ahead to work his way back. But his voice lifted: "Don't let that fellow drop out!"

Goodnight was at the end of the column, only one man now near him. He said to this one: "Who the hell's he talkin' about?"

The rear man grumbled: "Who's talkin' about what?"

Harry Ide's voice sailed down the column. "What's up?" The column, not yet wholly straightened into a marching line, lost speed. The man adjoining Goodnight drifted ahead to catch up and as he did so Goodnight turned his horse, walked it upgrade fifty feet and wheeled against the bank of the gulch again, blending himself with the shadows. The column had wholly stopped, its tail a hundred feet below him. A voice said:

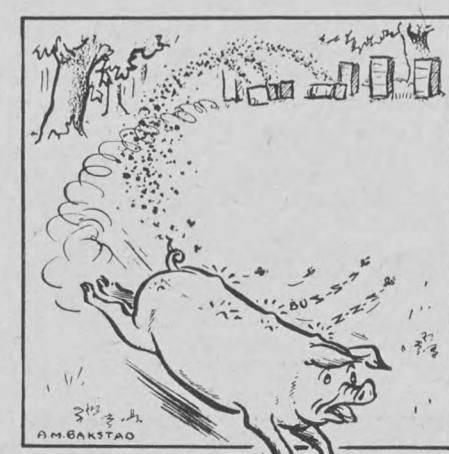
"There's a sleeper in this outfit. What I saw of him don't look familiar to me."

Ide said impatiently: "We're wasting time and we're in a bad spot."

"Still, there's somethin' funny."

Ide said: "Soon settled. Light up and take a look at the man next to you. Hurry it up and don't keep the matches burnin'."

GOODNIGHT turned half in his saddle watching the uneasy shift of the column's shadow; he saw the matches flare and make prickling flitters of light and he saw faces vaguely. Then the matches died, to be followed by



Porky: "Ain't they got no sporting blood—ouch—2,000 agin one—ow-ouch!"

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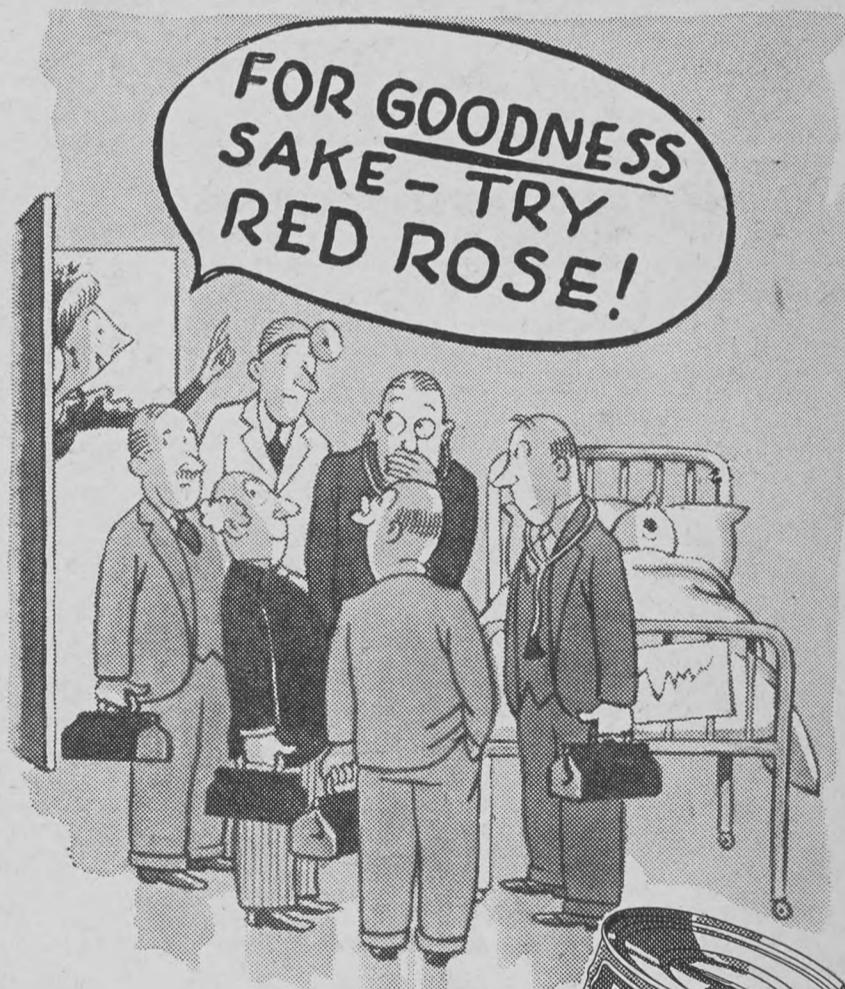
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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

HONEY PRICES

Wholesale ceiling prices covering both Canadian and imported honey went up one cent a pound on April 10. The price increase was to offset the higher cost of packaged bees due to loss of subsidy. It will involve an increase of 1 cent to 1½ cents per pound in retail prices. (The ceiling on comb honey has not been changed and is 40 cents per standard wooden section of 4¼ by 4¼ or 4 by 5 inches).

A producer is not permitted to charge for deliveries to customers within 15 miles of his farm. On sales from his farm, the ceilings are f.o.b. his farm; if from a public market, they are f.o.b. market; and if deliveries are by rail or other public means of transportation, f.o.b. shipping point. Invoices must be kept available for inspection for one year. On sales to the trade, they must show the kind of honey, size and kind of container and quantity by weight. When in case lots, instead of weight, they should state the number of cases and the number of containers in each case. In sales by bulk, the customer must either supply his own containers or return the containers to the seller.

NEW POTATO PRICES

Throughout Canada, prices for new potatoes will differ little from 1945 prices. This year's price will be the schedule price at the two basing points, i.e., Harrow, Ontario, and Vancouver, British Columbia, plus transportation costs to distributing centres which are limited to whichever is the lower cost from either of the two basing points. The maximum allowance of 40 cents per hundredweight no longer applies.

Importations from the United States will be under specific import permit, subject to approval by the Wartime Food Corporation. These approvals, for the present, will be limited to areas where there is a lack of supplies for consumer needs.

CATTLE SLAUGHTER QUOTAS

Concurrent with the introduction of meat rationing on September 10 last, slaughter quotas on cattle were suspended until further notice, thus enabling the holder of a slaughter permit to slaughter all the cattle needed for his requirements. This ruling is still in effect.

The permit holder is, however, required to make a monthly report showing all livestock (including cattle) slaughtered by or for him, and to collect and surrender the valid documents and meat ration coupons, required by the Board, covering these slaughtering.



STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CEILINGS

There will be no ceilings on fresh strawberries and raspberries this season. Strawberry and raspberry jam is still under price control.

BEEKEEPERS

Beekeepers who produce honey for sale are divided into two groups for the purpose of registry and reports of production and sales—namely, those who operate 20 or more colonies, and those who operate less than 20 colonies.

(a) Beekeepers who operate 20 or more colonies should register with a branch of the Ration Administration in their territory and report their production and sales monthly on Form RB-165. They are no longer required to operate dealers' sugar coupon bank accounts unless they are engaged in the retail or wholesale trade, and handle preserves in the ordinary course of business.

(b) Beekeepers who produce honey for sale but operate less than 20 colonies, are required to register with their respective Local Ration Boards and report monthly on Form RB-61. These forms are the usual primary producers' envelopes. In this envelope all sugar coupons, purchase vouchers and other valid ration documents received by them from the sale of honey during the month covered by the report should be included.



When a beekeeper is registered as a producer of honey only and has disposed of his total production for the season, he should notify his Local Ration Board to this effect. In that case it will not be necessary for him to report until the following season, which is approximately the last week of July.

Sugar for Feeding

Contrary to previous announcement, all beekeepers who require sugar for spring feeding of bees should apply to the Provincial Apiarist in their territory.

COUPON BANK CHEQUES

Delays and some confusion are caused by cheques carelessly written by dealers and primary producers who operate bank accounts. Cheques must be typed or written in ink, and the name and address of the bank must be shown. In addition to the signature, the name of the signer must be stamped, typed or printed in block letters. The person receiving the cheque, as a coupon payment, should make sure that the above requirements are observed when accepting it.

IN-VÁLID COUPONS

Butter coupons R1 to R9 inclusive, and meat coupons M29 to M39 inclusive, are to be in-valid as of June 30 next. "Beaver" coupons for temporary rationing are not included.

JUNE RATION CALENDAR

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
June 6.....	R-10	M-40	—
June 13.....	R-11	M-41	—
June 20.....	R-12	M-42	S-15, S-16
June 27.....	—	M-43	—

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

somebody else's voice: "Where's that man who was ridin' behind me?"

"Behind who?"

"I was on the tail end. Then somebody dropped back behind me. Who dropped back behind me?"

There was a delay, after which Ide spoke: "We started with fifteen horses. We still got fifteen. What the hell's the matter with you fellows?"

"Yeah, but where's the one that dropped back?" insisted the voice. "I'm goin' to take a look."

A single shadow broke from the column's massed shadow and moved up the road. He was fifty yards from Goodnight when Harry Ide called after him. "That's enough. Let's ride." The column moved again, leaving this single man with his lonely scouting. He came on steadily and stubbornly until he was twenty feet below Goodnight and there he stopped, trying to penetrate the blackness with his glance. He bent forward in the saddle and seemed to stare straight at him; he stayed that way, completely motionless, listening and staring until Goodnight feared his own horse would break the silence.

The column had gone on and the single rider at last grew weary of the waiting and turned about and went away. Perhaps a dozen yards onward he stopped and made one more quiet stand, and then went on again, finally fading from sight. Goodnight delayed until the sound of the man had dropped to a scuffling murmur. Thereafter he turned upgrade again and came presently to the head of the canyon.

The road at this point reached level ground, passed through a short belt of timber, and came upon the meadow of Sun Ranch; and in the belt of timber, he well knew, some of the Sun Ranch crew would be stationed, waiting for trouble. He left the road and cut a considerable circle, reaching the meadow at a distance from the house. There was a light inside the house and as he watched he saw a door come open and men move awkwardly through it, carrying another man inside. He crossed the meadow, still circling, reached timber, and came cautiously upon the house from the eastern side. The length of the dining room and kitchen was before him, all dark; he skirted this, turned a corner and stopped at the edge of the yard. The door of the main house was still open—a careless thing he thought—and he saw the girl sitting silent on the porch steps.

He said: "Virginia," and looked sharply around the yard to see what effect the sound of his voice might make. A shadow broke from the corner of the bunkhouse, stepping into the yard; and a man came at once from the main house. The girl, still seated, spoke indifferently: "Who's there?"

"Goodnight," he said and rode over the yard. He stepped down and faced her. She looked up at him and he saw that she had been crying. She gave him a stone-still glance and her voice was hard and turned against him.

"Why bother to come back?"

"What's wrong?"

"My father's dead."

Theo McSween was on the porch, his light face turned sallow and sharp and cool. He held his hands on his hips, waiting out Goodnight; two other men moved in from the yard, behind Goodnight. He heard their feet slip along the ground. He sat down on the porch beside the girl and he watched the way her mouth struggled to hold its tight shape and gradually grew loose. She wanted to cry again and she wanted to hate the world. He put his arms around her and drew her against his shoulder, and listened to her fresh crying begin. Her body trembled and her tears ran down her cheeks and fell warm against his hand.

One of the men in the yard said to McSween: "Shut that door, you fool. You want to make targets for Harry Ide to shoot at?"

(To be continued)



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The Gold-Panners Are Back

By KERRY WOOD

THREE'S gold in them thar rivers, so forget about the hills and get busy!"

That seems to be the attitude of the latest crop of placer miners, now working the gravel bars of Alberta rivers in hopes of striking it rich. Gold is selling for \$35.00 per ounce, which is \$560.00 for a whole pound. The government's employment restrictions enforced during the war have been relaxed, and prospecting is again permitted. If a man wants to pan for gold, he can go ahead and pan it. And many a man, weary of the strict routine of war service or of the long hours of wartime labors, has turned his back on all that hectic bustle and is quietly walking or boating along a western river, an optimistic gleam in his eye as he pans for the elusive yellow dust.

It has been proved by geologists again and again that the great rivers on the east side of the Rockies haven't a heavy share of gold dust in their beds. The gold washed from their gravels is glacial-deposit gold, sometimes called "flour-gold" because of its finely pulverized state. Such gold is widely distributed across western Canada, with little chance of any heavy deposits in any one spot. Working eight hours a day and using a rocker or cradle to speed up the quantity of gravel which can be washed by one man, it is barely possible for an individual to make up to \$4.00 a day in gold dust salvaged from such river gravels. Many days the earnings will be much less, but there are tiny deposits or pockets which make up the average if a man works long and faithfully at the rockers.

The North Saskatchewan has always been the favored western river, attracting gold-panners again this year as in the nineteen-thirties when so many men took up gold-panning because jobs were not available. Jobs are available now, but the lure of prospecting still attracts men to the rivers. Many have tried the gravel beds on the Bow and Red Deer and Athabasca rivers and on many of the smaller streams of the West. Rich strikes have never been reported from the settled parts of Alberta, though there have been rumors about by-gone strikes. Perhaps you've heard of the fabled Lost Lemon Mine of southern Alberta, or the old story about the Haven Brothers who fetched coarse gold dust into the Fort at Rocky Mountain House during the early part of the last century? Oh, yes: rumors have been started and many of them have grown into legend, beckoning on the eager prospectors of today.

Pan washing of the California gold-coast variety is seldom employed in Alberta. A man may pan the gravel bars until he locates a show of gold-color, then he sets up a cradle or rocker



Panning for color on the upper tributaries of the Saskatchewan.

and tries to move tons of gravel through it daily, taking out the "blankets" into which the heavy gold dust has settled and washing out the precious metal every few days or a week, employing quick-silver to pick up the true gold from the iron dust. It is a slow process on the rivers of the three prairie provinces, one that never yields wealth. The machine dredging and rock mining of big industry has ousted the panner as a "chicken-feed" operator.

But there is still a romantic appeal about gold-panning which endures, even in our machine age of 1946. Men still spurn regular employment to walk the lonely river shores and try the riffles or the sink-holes back on the dry beds of yesteryear's stream. Hope burns fanatical in them; they dream of striking it fabulously rich. Or is it the lure of the free life amid the lovely wilderness which beckons them, rewarding them richly with the healthful suns of summer and the rare contentment of doing something they like to do? Gold is still precious, but many men find their real wealth in the age-old quest itself.

Ferreting in England

PERHAPS the editor will allow me to give some interesting details on ferrets, referred to in a recent issue of The Country Guide. In England ferrets are always kept on large farms to help keep down the rabbit population. To illustrate how numerous they are in my native Wales I quote from the Badminton Series of books, the one called "Shooting" by Lord Walingham and Sir Ralph Payne Galwey, in which it states that in the year 1885, 5,086 rabbits were shot by a party of nine guns in one day on the Rheidol estate. Of the number, no less than 920 were killed by Earl de Grey, a noted shot.

All gamekeepers keep ferrets and

many a day have I accompanied my gamekeeper uncle at this work. Gamekeepers are not allowed to keep white ferrets, whose photograph accompanied your article. They keep the fitted colored ones. Poachers use the white ones, as more discernible at night, so naturally by not breeding white ones they make sure poachers do not get any help from the gamekeeper.

British rabbits live in burrows much like our prairie gophers and also pick out dry locations. On ferreting days (ferreters usually know the best days when rabbits are at home) the ferreter starts out, accompanied by his terrier and two ferrets. He carries a spade, which he calls a tool; it is narrower than the common spade, and also other necessary articles. When he comes to a bunch of holes, the terrier smells each hole. If he doesn't mark, that is, scratch at a hole, another set of holes is tried. If the dog marks, the ferreter gets down to business. Sometimes the ferret comes to a rabbit in cul-de-sac, as it were, and fails to bolt. The ferret starts to eat the hind end of the rabbit. Then, sure of a kill or lay-up the ferreter uses a line ferret. This one has a collar on and line attached. He puts it in the hole and with a keen nose for blood this ferret goes straight to its mate. The ferreter follows the line by digging, the hardest work a gamekeeper does, especially if the warren is around a sturdy British oak. Some gamekeepers are fortunate in owning a very intelligent terrier that would listen and start marking at the spot immediately above where the kill was.

No gamekeeper allows a dog to chase rabbits that escape nets. This dog would be shot at once. No gamekeeper keeps a dog that chases. A chaser disturbs everything. As for terriers catching a rabbit, well, I never heard of one. It takes a good whippet or lurcher to catch a rabbit on its home ground.—W. B. Elfros, Sask.



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This young gold digger is using a rocker on the Red Deer River.



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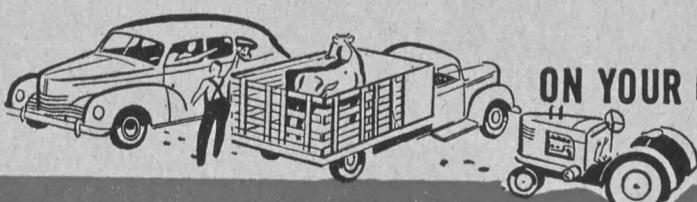
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TIRES FOR CARS, TRUCKS, TRACTORS

How We Changed To Rubber

By T. L. SHEPHERD

WITH new tractors hard to get, and still harder to pay for, the question is, shall we put up with the old one like it is, or will we do our best to improve it? To my mind, there are two important changes that can be made, the new type manifold and variable speed governor, and rubber tires. To those of you who haven't made the change, your questions will be, is it worth while and how much will it cost? My answer is. It is very worth while, and the cost will be repaid within a few seasons' work, partly in money saved but even more in the comfort of the operator.

The next question is: Shall I put more money into the old tractor, or wait and buy a new one? That is not so easy to answer. Certainly you don't want to spend money on a tractor that is too out of date, one that gives plenty of trouble in the field, or is what we may call a lemon. But if your tractor is of a fairly modern type, and gives a fair account of itself, I'd be in favor of making the change. It would also depend on the amount of work you have to do, for rubber tires won't earn you a cent while they are sitting still. There are two other things to be taken into consideration. If you hope to trade in your present machine within a year or two, rubber tires will increase its trade-in value fully as much as they cost and perhaps more. So looking at it another way, paying for rubber tires for your old tractor is almost like making the first payment on the new one. And, if you change to rubber, it is very likely that you will feel like getting out and doing a little custom work that you might otherwise be too tired to do.

How the Change Was Made

We have a 10-20 and a 22-36 both of a well known make. The smaller one was new in 1923 and the bigger one in the spring of 1928. We have given these tractors just reasonable care, but have followed a policy of having them pretty well rebuilt every two or three years. So although they lack the improvements of the newer models, still they are almost as good as they were when they were new. Last spring, we changed them both over to rubber, and we are very well pleased with the results.

If you have enough work to do, and if your tractor is about the size and design you need, then it would most likely pay you to get new tires and wheels. Any tire dealer can tell you the size you need and the cost. Most of us are pretty well set on the make of tires we like best, so I won't try to advise you on that count. But be sure to buy a good grade and get them plenty big enough. For you'll find plenty of operators who say they wish they had bigger tires, but I have yet to find the first one to say he wanted a smaller tire.

If you buy new wheels, you will have your old steel wheels to change back to, if the need should arise. But I think that this is very unlikely. Instead of buying new wheels, we just bought new tire rims, and cut down our old wheels to fit.

This calls for a little careful measuring, but any good mechanic can do it. Then have the spokes electric welded into the rims, and paint them carefully. A year ago, tire rationing was still in effect, so we couldn't get a permit to buy new tires to put on our old tractors. But we were able to buy some used tires at \$50 each. New rims and new inner tubes cost about \$30 each. Cutting and welding brought the total to close to \$250 for the rear wheels. But what about the front end?

We were able to buy a pair of used dual wheels from a two-ton truck that had been broken around the bolt holes. This made them quite useless to the truck owner, but as we only needed the



The finished job.

rims, they were plenty good enough for us. So we cut our front spokes, and had these rims welded in place. As we had a spare or two from our old truck, 32x6 inches, they worked just right. Used tires can sometimes be bought for from five to ten dollars, for it doesn't take a very good truck tire to carry the front end of even a fairly heavy tractor. New tubes are only a little over five dollars each, so the front end cost about \$50.

With the tires in place worn fairly smooth, the first thing to do was to fill them with water or the anti-freeze mixture. Then we take her out on the road and try it out. The first thing we notice is that when we depress the clutch, the tractor still kept on rolling. So the hand brake that had been taken off several years before, had to be replaced at once. I couldn't say that the machine "rode like a car" but it certainly didn't ride like the old bone-shaking tractor we used to drive either.

We changed our big tractor to 28 by 13.75 tires. These stand about four inches less in height than the old steel wheels with the lugs. This reduced the forward speed of the tractor, but increased the power at the same time. It worked very well in our case, for we were able to pull the 9-foot one-way, or the 21-foot disc in high gear, a thing that we had never been able to do before. With our variable speed governor, we were able to set the engine speed to suit the machine we were pulling. When we were digging ditches, or building grades with the "tumble-bug" we used low gear, for that is plenty fast enough for that type of work.

We have quite a large field of irrigated alfalfa hay land and it used to be a real tough job cutting heavy hay with the horse mowers. So we bought a power mower in 1942, and the small tractor on rubber tires is just right for that. Not only is it nice for the operator, it's easy on the mower and even better for the hay. For those big soft tires don't push the hay into the ground like the steel lugs used to. With that seven foot cutter bar, a person can whack down an awful lot of hay in a day.

If you only use your tractor for field work, and if your land is soft and free of stones, you may not feel the need of soft tires like we did. But our land is stony, and gets very hard, especially by harvest time, when we were pulling the old 16-foot combine. Catching a stone no larger than your fist on the end of a lug, gave you a real jolt. Not only you, but every gear and bearing all through the tractor. We expect to cut our repair bills by two-thirds.

It's Smoother On Rubber

A rubber tired tractor can often be used after the ground is frozen, something that is terribly hard on both the tractor and the operator of a steel wheeled machine. The newer high speed models hitched to heavy rubber tired trailer can compete with trucks for some types of hauling.

We used to do all our field work with the big tractor in "second" gear, at three miles an hour. Now we do most of it in "high" at about four. But here is the point. We travel more miles, do more work, enjoy more comfort, and still come home at night with just as much gas left in the tank.

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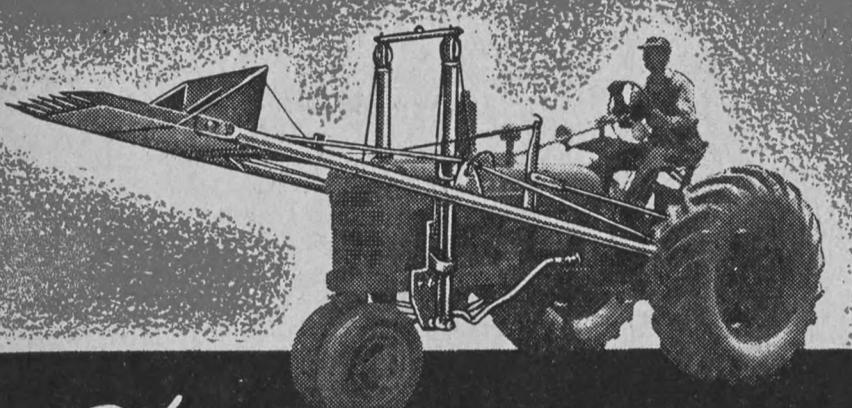
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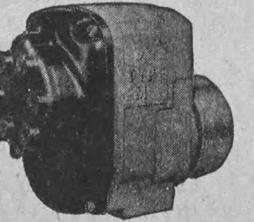
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IT COULD AND IT DID

Continued from page 6

launching new enterprises, or investing capital. They are fair, because they are based on capacity to pay. They are open, because the levy is paid directly by the taxpayer to the treasury.

Taxes upon costs, such as customs and excise, sales taxes, gasoline taxes, etc. are open to many more objections. They raise the cost of living. They make both domestic and imported articles more expensive. They add to the cost of doing business. They may add just enough to costs to discourage an investor or promoter from opening a new business and engaging new office staff and workers. They are paid to some extent by the very poorest people. They are largely hidden, so that no one knows what load he is carrying.

Tax authorities do not believe Canada can finance its new war debt and discharge its very heavy postwar obligations by relying chiefly on these indirect levies on costs, without depressing industry, discouraging investment and creating mass employment.

In other words, the Dominion should plan in future to collect a very large part of its revenues from taxes upon personal and corporation income and upon estates. That is what Ottawa proposed, in fact, last August. In return for a three-year surrender of the right to levy such taxes, the provinces were promised minimum payments totaling \$181 million a year and estimated at \$198 million for 1947.

This offer of compensation was essential, because, if the Dominion government is to occupy the direct tax field actively, it dries up the most lucrative revenue field of the provinces—the only field which by the constitution the province is authorized to occupy. Consequently, such a step must be accompanied by adequate annual grants; otherwise the provinces could not possibly meet their new postwar costs for development, education and welfare.

In addition, since the provinces prefer not to be so dependent on the national treasury for annual subsidies, and would like to have some tax fields of their own, the Dominion agreed to ask for a change in the constitution which would allow Ottawa to delegate to the provinces the right to collect certain indirect taxes, such as a tax on retail sales (levied indirectly on the retailer, not collected at the time from the actual purchaser).

This whole tax issue is the real nub of the problem of Dominion-Provincial relations. The Dominion government is insistent about personal and corporation income taxes and estate duties because any move toward restoring them to the exclusive use of the provinces would compel Ottawa to collect from \$1.5 to \$2 billions annually from indirect taxes, largely on costs.

This would very quickly depress business, create unemployment, destroy the home market for farm products and set the stage for the kind of conditions we experienced in the 1930's.

This point is so imperative that no matter what else happens, Mr. Ilsley will probably be driven to continue to levy income and estate taxes at the highest feasible rates. When the tax suspension agreements expire (the date for most of them is March 31, 1947) he is committed, by the terms of the agreements, to reduce rates so as to allow the provinces again “to use” the fields. Just what this means, remains to be seen. But the signs suggest that any cuts this year will be light. To make a major reduction this year, and then be forced in 1947 to make the further cuts promised in the agreement would probably bring Dominion revenues down to a dangerously low point. Then Mr. Ilsley would have to step up indirect taxes, with all the dire consequences outlined above.

If no agreement is reached with the provinces, and they are driven back into all sorts of expedients to collect sufficient revenue to meet their needs, it will be a sad day for all Canadians, be-

cause in addition to the adverse effect on business, income and employment, there will be bitterness and enmity festering between provinces, occupations and factions. Frustrated in their attempt to reform faulty constitutional and financial arrangements, faced with deadlock and paralysis, there is real danger that many Canadians will embrace experimental and highly unorthodox nostrums for their fiscal and political ailments.

Perhaps more than ever before, Canada could use statesmanship of a high order, plus an enlightened and determined public opinion, in the months that lie ahead.

For what is at issue is not merely the size of the national income—important as that is. There is more at stake. It is the question as to whether this country is to achieve the status of a nation in peace as it did in war. Can a federation become a nation at all, or is it doomed forever to act like a loose collection of autonomous states, at loggerheads with one another most of the time?

We hear much talk of dangerous “drift” toward centralization: of the menace of a dictatorial bureaucracy at Ottawa. Granted that a diverse far-flung country like Canada must always beware of rigid unimaginative control by civil servants sitting in their offices at the capital and unable or unwilling to grant regional discretion and flexibility. But it is possible to carry decentralization too far, also. To hear public men like Premier Duplessis, one would think that the provinces of Canada were separate sovereign states, and that all they agreed to at Confederation was the delegation to a sort of “holding company” of certain specified rights, all the residue of power being retained by them.

This is the “compact” theory of Confederation, and I say that it is not supportable by the facts of history. No one could read the story of Confederation in the official state papers and legislative debates of the day and still believe in it.

Canada was not formed by the affiliation of sovereign states which retained their full autonomy. It was the creation of a strong federal union by statesmen who had followed the fortunes of “States’ Rights” in the great nation to the south, and had seen the theory pushed to the extreme of civil war which came near to causing a permanent rupture of the Union. The Fathers of Confederation sought to avoid that evil. They gave, as they thought, all the great matters to the national government: they gave the overriding power of taxation to the national government: they gave Ottawa power of disallowance of provincial bills; and even the titular head of the province, the lieutenant-governor, was an appointee of the central government.

The fact is, that the “drift” has, on the whole, been away from the centre to the provinces in the past 80 years. That drift did not start until the 1870's, and it was arrested several times, once when the nation was unified through the opening up of the great prairies, again during the First Great War, and once again in the Second Great War. But even so, the provinces and the municipalities have greatly gained in power and prestige at the expense of the Dominion government. Geography and economics have helped them do so; provincial politicians have successfully waged war for “provincial rights,” and the decisions of the Privy Council have on the whole greatly favored them.

The federal principle is sacred enough; and Canada could not be kept united without it. But the real danger is that the provincialists will triumph in the end, and that Canada will gradually return to the economic sectionalism and Balkanization which threatened it two or three times in the past. As a team of ten, with Ottawa providing the national leadership, Canada has a proud future. As a loose Confederacy, with provincial tails wagging the national dog, we are in for some dark days. The people themselves have the power to decide which it shall be.



The Countrywoman

Style, number and size of windows play an important part in modern building or remodelling plans

By AMY J. ROE

IN the spring and summer, we are apt to be much more conscious of the windows in our house. It is then that we welcome most the view of the outside world in all its loveliness of green. No wonder, then, that the housewife is seized with an urge for housecleaning and polishes window panes, inside and out, so that no dust or grime may mar the sheen of the glass which reveals the outdoor view.

There is nothing like real sunshine flooding a room to create an atmosphere of warmth, friendliness and hospitality. It is only for a very short period of the year that we shelter ourselves from the heat and glare of sunshine. That may be accomplished by the means of an overhung eave or awning, or by the skilful management of drawn shades inside during the hours of direct sunshine on a particular window. In the long winter days, in fall and spring we welcome every bit of sunshine that comes our way, to add warmth and cheer to our rooms.

And thinking on this subject, we may well pause to ponder what it must mean in this year of peace, that the windows of countless thousands all over war-torn Europe and Asia, may now be without blackout curtains and rough boarding. How greatly new glass windows will be welcomed and appreciated by people who have huddled in dim shelters and deep cellars!

Perhaps we take windows too matter-of-factly and fail to give them the serious consideration they merit in the planning of new homes or the remodelling of old ones. Modern house designing and building has much to teach us in this respect. Too often we let the builder plan and put them where he will, deciding the style and size chiefly from the standpoint of the balance of the exterior. Then the homemaker discovers to her dismay that the size and placing of the windows hamper furnishing arrangements inside the house.

Though windows are primarily functional, to admit light and to provide proper ventilation, they are decorative. They give a house dignity and graciousness. They give distinction and character. So we should become observant of window styling and placing through the study of current publications and books on home planning. We can learn much, if as we travel by train or car, we make note of the various type of windows in new houses and train ourselves to be critical of them.

THREE is a wide variety of window styles from which to choose. The "double hung" now supersedes almost every other type. In this the window is divided into two sashes, horizontally, the lower one slightly inside the other. By lowering the upper or raising the lower sash, any desired amount of ventilation may be produced. The more developed type of this window has the sash hung on ropes or chains, which pass over pulleys and are connected at the other end to counter weights concealed in the window frame or box. This permits of easy opening or closing, even though the window may be large. Casement windows, once widely used because of their picturesque effect, have a sash hinged at the side and open in or out. Bay windows come in many styles and afford interesting room decoration effect. Dormer windows help lighten bedrooms or attics, where the house has a long sloping roof. Corner windows are a much newer style. Through their use it is often possible to make better use of available wall space for furnishing a room or to take full advantage of an attractive outdoor view. In remodelling a kitchen, living room or bedroom, this type often proves to be the easiest way to provide better lighting and an interesting effect.

The yearning for more sunny space may be met with the addition of a sun parlor along one side of a house, and will go far to perk up an otherwise dim dwelling. It is understandable that many people want a verandah where they may sit in peace from flies and mosquitoes, on a summer afternoon or evening. In planning for a verandah make sure that it does not mask the light of windows of the house, otherwise you may regret its addition as you spend many more hours a year in any one room, than you will on a verandah.

Possibly one of the greatest faults of pioneer house-building, in this country, was that windows on the whole were too few in number and too small. This may be accounted for partly by custom but also by the fear that houses with many windows would be cold and, too, by the fact that not much had been attempted in the way of landscaping, so there were not so many attractive features outside the homes for the owners to view pleasantly. We now have better

larger than the inside. Still little attention was paid to view possibilities.

That windows were regarded as being something of a luxury is indicated by the fact that a window tax was levied in England in 1697, during the reign of William III. It was an assessed tax on the rental value of a house according to the number of windows and openings on houses having more than six windows and worth more than £5 per annum. The revenue derived from the tax in the first year of the levy amounted to £1,200,000. The tax was increased no fewer than six times between 1747 and 1808, but was reduced in 1823. The occasion of one raise in the tax on windows was when William Pitt, the statesman, wished to offset tax evasions caused by high tariffs and reduced the tariff on tea from 119 per cent to 12 per cent. In referring to the window tax he spoke of it as "Out of light a little profit." There was a strong agitation for its abolition and it was accordingly repealed on July 24, 1851. A tax on inhabited houses was substituted.

The custom of using smaller window panes was common in England and this custom influenced window designs in England and America for over 150 years. In recent times we have seen a revival of the popularity of the use of small panes. Hotels and summer resorts, facing on pleasant or interesting views, have done much to popularize the large "picture pane" window, through which one may look and not have one's eye distracted with crossbars of wood. Some house builders have adapted this style to use in living rooms. The provision of a double-glass window, that is sealed against dust and moisture helps make this window possible and it is not necessary, because of the airspace between the sheets of glass, to add a storm sash. Sets of two, three or more smaller windows of the same size, placed close together give a somewhat similar effect, though using smaller panes.

THE glass area of a window should be sufficient to ensure good light and ventilation in proportion to the size and character of the room. One cannot help but wonder why so many people open the lower sash, rather than lower the upper, when the latter course would provide a much better circulation of air from a heated room. One need not be afraid of glare when putting in a large window. Glare is due to contrast between dark and light. With plenty of glass space there will be no dark areas to provide glare. It is important to think of the kind of glass to choose. A high quality of glass will lend sparkle and brilliance to both the inside and the outside, one of the features which will mark a house as being well built.

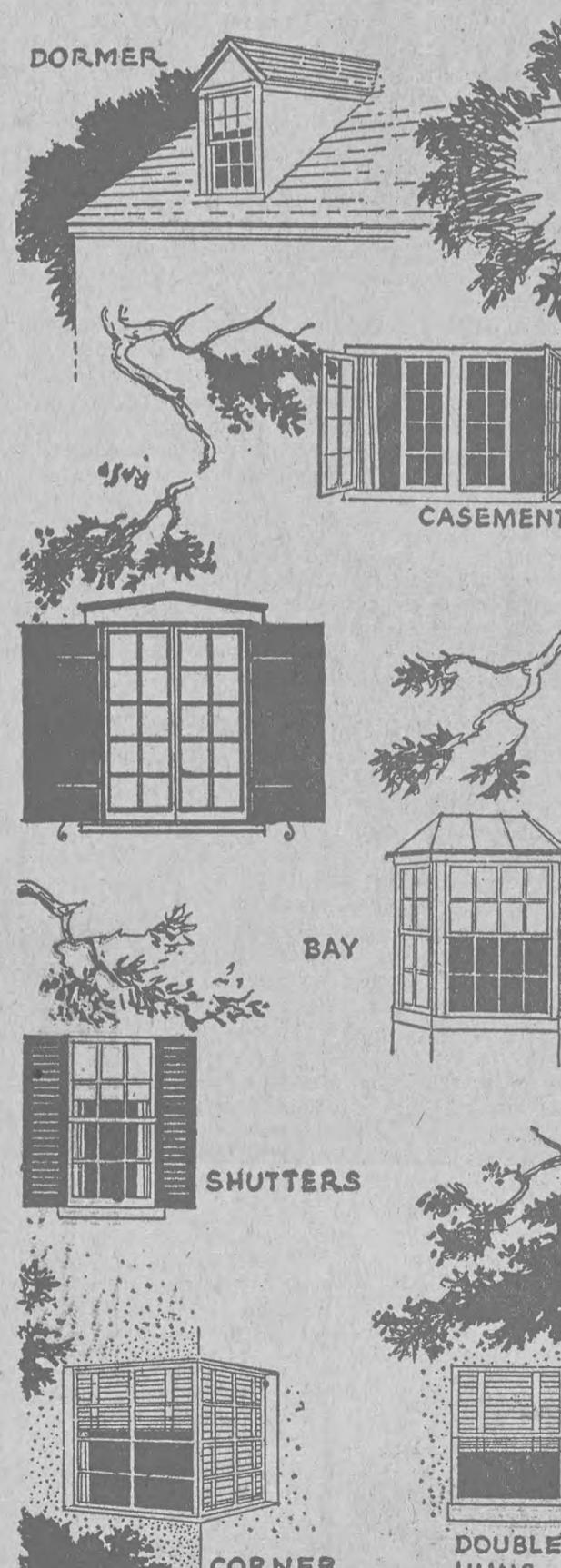
Windows that are a good height will permit light to be shed across a room and there will be fewer shadowed areas. Again we should note that so often people make the mistake of drawing dark blinds to the half sash, a practice which darkens a room considerably. The homemaker regarding her windows critically may find ways by which she can do something to alter their apparent size and shape by the skilful use of draperies hung on the wall, rather than the frame. On the outside of the house, high narrow windows can be given broader lines by the addition of shutters, which are securely fastened back against the wall. Given a coat of contrasting paint trim, they provide interesting detail and give stronger horizontal line-effect.

A house may be repainted, repapered and refurnished many times but seldom is re-windowed. We should give the windows in our houses more thought. Certainly in remodelling any room, they may be the starting point, around which other changes may be made. Kitchens particularly call for proper placing of windows for work centres; living or dining rooms may be greatly changed in appearance by altering windows, if the house structure permits. An architect would be very helpful on this point as he has studied the merits of style and architectural suitability. But the home owner and his wife can do much for themselves if they will study windows in case they are taking steps to improve or beautify their house. If an architect is not available they may have to convert a builder, who has not perhaps kept up with the times, to their way of thinking.

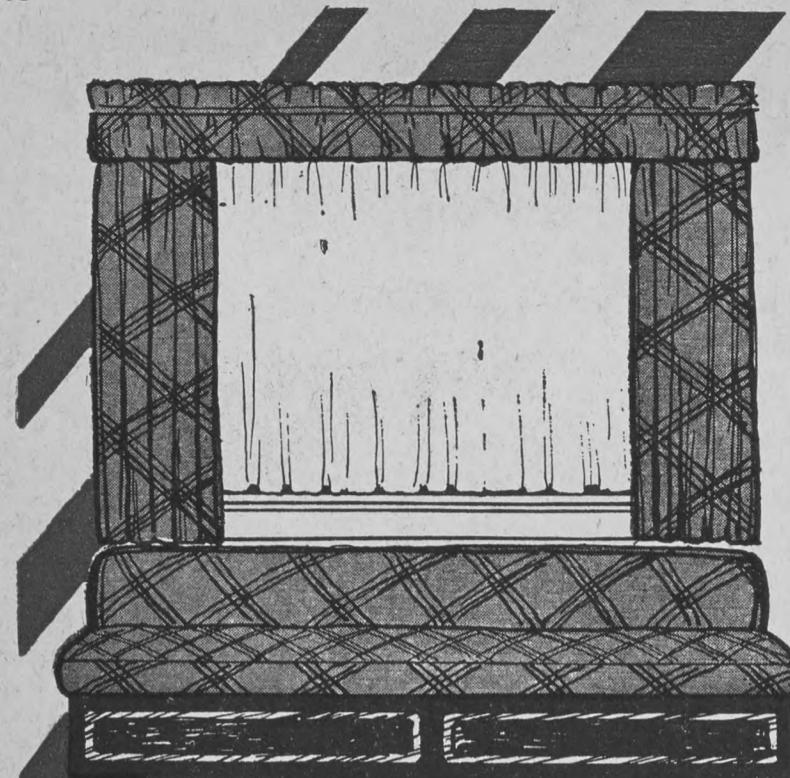
Rich Rest

My thoughts lie fallow and my dreams lie deep
Beneath the field of time, the soil of sleep.
Rest too, swift hand; there will be much to reap.

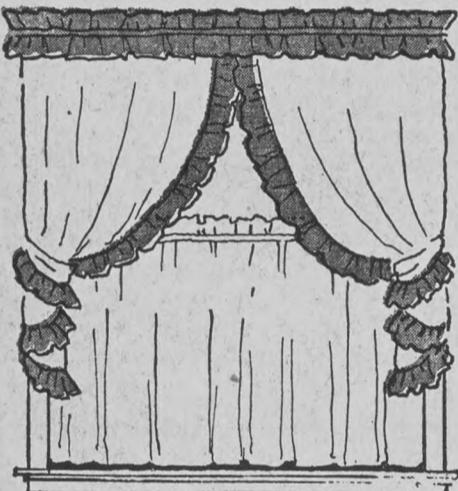
—GILEAN DOUGLAS.



Various Types of Windows.

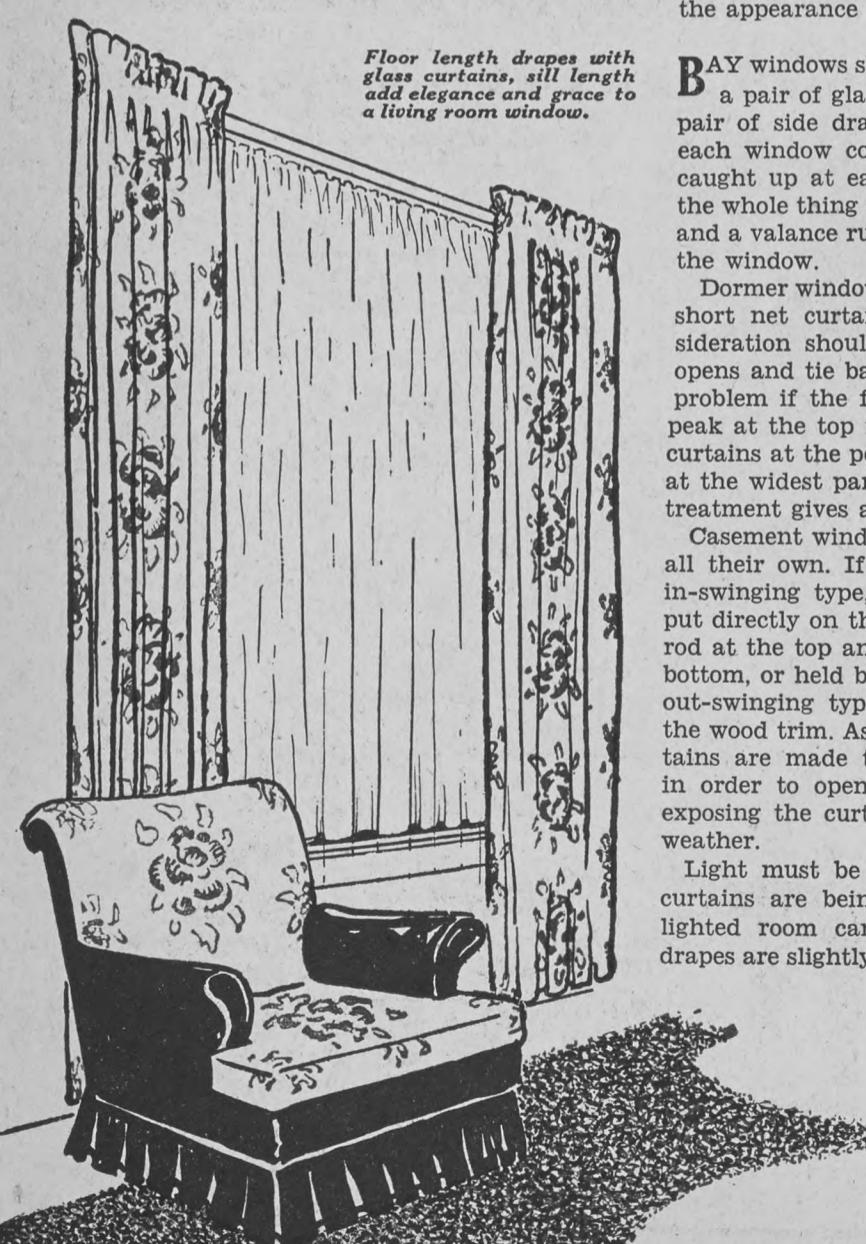


Two windows treated as a single unit, with drapes at the sides and a valance across top. Drapes are apron length and match couch covering.



Cottage curtains are suited for bathroom or kitchen, where windows are frequently opened.

Floor length drapes with glass curtains, sill length add elegance and grace to a living room window.



BAY windows should also be treated as one unit, with a pair of glass curtains for each window, and one pair of side drapes on the outside. Drapes between each window could be used, with a valance that is caught up at each drape. If the window is shallow, the whole thing could be framed with two side drapes, and a valance running across the top of the wall inside the window.

Dormer windows may be attractively decorated with short net curtains and apron length drapes. Consideration should be given to the way the window opens and tie backs may be the best solution to this problem if the frame rises up. If the window has a peak at the top in the centre, tack the curtains at the peak, and tie them back at the widest part of the window. This treatment gives a graceful flowing line.

Casement windows present a problem all their own. If the windows are the in-swinging type, the curtains may be put directly on the sash, shirred on the rod at the top and free-hanging at the bottom, or held by another rod. On the out-swinging type, the curtains go on the wood trim. As a rule, casement curtains are made to draw or pull back, in order to open the window without exposing the curtains to the wind and weather.

Light must be considered when the curtains are being chosen. A brightly lighted room can be softened if the drapes are slightly over the window, and closely woven glass curtains are used. However, if the room needs all the light it receives, the glass curtains may be sheer and tied back, and the drapes drawn

Curtain Highlights

Good choice of line, color and material in dressing windows adds greatly to the charm of rooms in a house

By Marion R. McKee

PART of the charm of any room is due to attractive curtains. Regardless of how lovely the furnishings are, much of the effect is lost if the windows are not properly dressed. Little can be done to change the placing, shape and size of windows already in the house, but clever use of curtains helps camouflage and overcome many defects.

For variety in windows during the summertime remove the glass curtains and allow the sun and scenery to brighten up the room. Give a complete new summer attire and replace the heavier drapes and glass curtains by sheer dotted tie backs. This not only allows the heavier materials to keep reasonably free from dust and the fading sun, but gives them a much needed rest. Use household plants in and around the window to form a floral framework, and your house will take on a fresh, sunny summer look. Ivy is particularly good for this type of decoration, and will climb gracefully around the window.

Curtains are a frame for a window and the view beyond, so the type of window is important. A window that is too short and wide may be made to look taller, if a valance is placed above the top of the window, and long, floor-reaching side drapes are used. If the window is too long and narrow, it could be made in better proportion if the side drapes are extended over the wall on either side of the window, and a valance placed so that it covers part of the wall above the window.

Two or three windows close together or separated by only a little wall space look best if treated as a single unit, using a pair of glass curtains for each window, and side drapes at each end of the group. A valance, made of the same material as the drapes, may be placed on top of all the windows giving them the appearance of being united.

away from the window or extended over the wall.

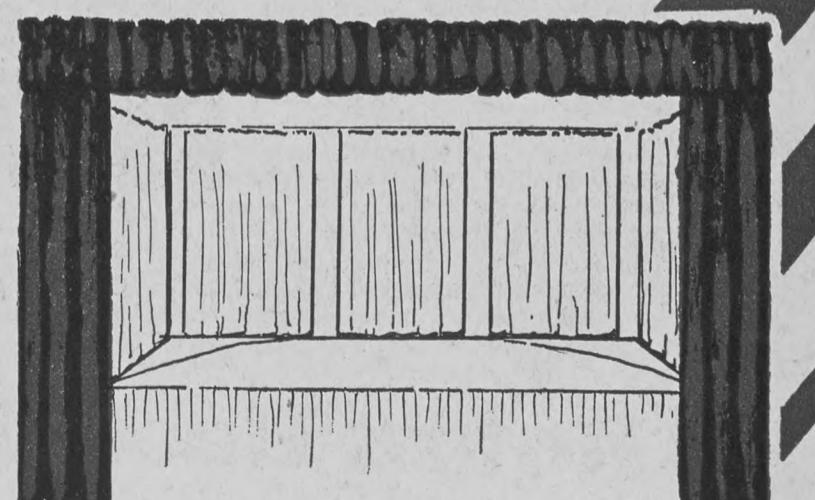
Color plays an important role in the choice of curtains. The color should blend in well with the color of the room, and cause a pleasant feeling of harmony. If the rugs and walls have patterns, then the drapes and curtains should be a plain color, but if the room is in plain colors, then add a little interest and zest in the form of patterned curtains. In choosing patterned material or ready-made curtains, be sure to choose a pattern in keeping with the size and color scheme of the room. A big, splashy pattern looks out of place in a large room. A room like the living room, which is occupied most of the time by different members of the family, should never be curtained in too bright or intense colors, as these are not restful and become tiresome. Brighter colors and bolder patterns should be saved for the dining room which is used only three times a day, where bright colors stimulate interesting conversation and the cheery atmosphere that goes so well with mealtime. Bright colors may be used in the kitchen curtains and also in the bathroom. Small dainty patterns are best for the bedroom, though the occupant should be allowed to make the choice for himself, or herself.

There is a great variety of curtain materials for both glass curtains and drapes, but unfortunately they are not the easiest things to find in the stores at present. Many of the new and lovely synthetic materials will be on the market soon, and these will present an attractive as well as practical choice. Sheer nylon, that will not lose its shape in laundering, is one of the new ideal synthetic curtain materials. Glass curtains need not be expensive and may be made of cotton voile, plain or dotted nets, very sheer muslin, and good qualities of cheesecloth. There are a great number of pretty chintzes in the stores that can be made into lovely drapes. Cotton prints, factory cotton, homespun and other inexpensive materials also are available.

Before buying goods or ready-made curtains, hold them up before a window to see how they drape, and if the pattern shows up well. It is advisable, though not essential, to line drapes, as their hang and appearance is greatly improved if this is done. If the drapes are lined, there is less danger of them fading from the strong outside sun. An inexpensive white or unbleached cotton is good material for this purpose.

Curtains may be hung in several different ways to add interest to windows, and to show to best advantage. Glass curtains may be hung straight down, or be tied back with a metal holder, or a piece of the material looped around curtains and tied over a hook at the side.

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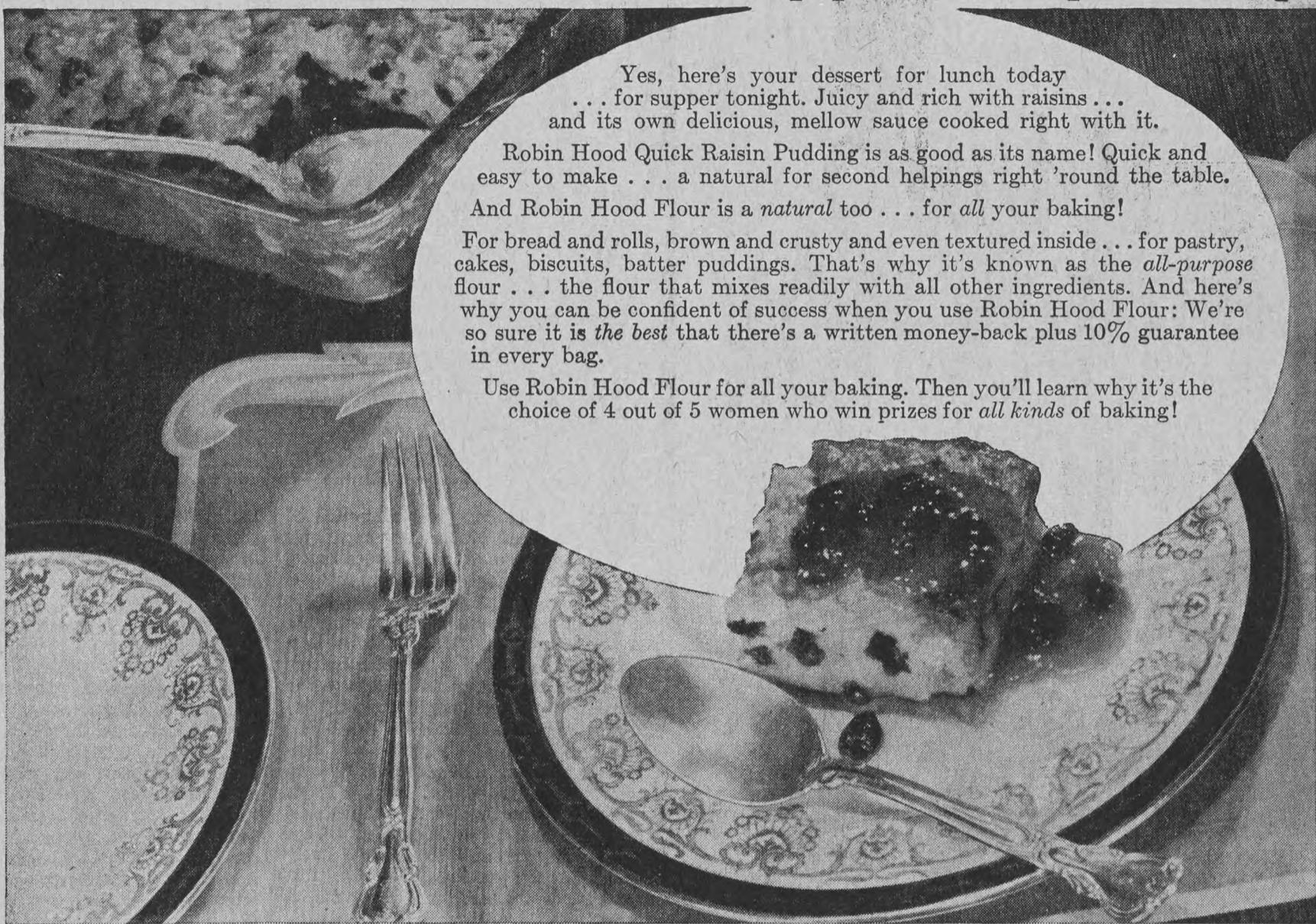


A bay window made into a harmonious whole with careful selection of drapes and sheer glass curtains.

They'll all go for Robin Hood Raisin Pudding

Quick to make... Slick to eat... What a treat!

Serve it and watch the appetites perk up



Yes, here's your dessert for lunch today
... for supper tonight. Juicy and rich with raisins...
and its own delicious, mellow sauce cooked right with it.

Robin Hood Quick Raisin Pudding is as good as its name! Quick and easy to make... a natural for second helpings right 'round the table.

And Robin Hood Flour is a natural too... for all your baking!

For bread and rolls, brown and crusty and even textured inside... for pastry, cakes, biscuits, batter puddings. That's why it's known as the *all-purpose* flour... the flour that mixes readily with all other ingredients. And here's why you can be confident of success when you use Robin Hood Flour: We're so sure it is *the best* that there's a written money-back plus 10% guarantee in every bag.

Use Robin Hood Flour for all your baking. Then you'll learn why it's the choice of 4 out of 5 women who win prizes for *all kinds* of baking!

Uses Robin Hood to Win 7 Prizes in 7 Contests!

Mrs. Bert Millar of Edmonton, Alta., used Robin Hood Flour for all her contest baking at the 1945 Edmonton Exhibition. She had seven entries, won four First Prizes, three Seconds.

Naturally Mrs. Millar is enthusiastic about Robin Hood, having the following to say:

"Having used Robin Hood Flour for a number of years I would like to say what priceless value it has been to me in all my baking. I have always found Robin Hood to be the best all-purpose flour, possessing excellent keeping qualities, while the fineness and uniform texture adds class and quality to all my flour foods."

"I can guarantee Robin Hood for all baking, especially in bread, fruit-cakes, and all types of small cakes, biscuits, short-bread, etc."

"At the 1945 Edmonton Exhibition I had seven entries in the Baking Section, winning four First and three Second prizes, and can highly recommend Robin Hood for successful bake-days."



Robin Hood Quick Raisin Pudding

1 cup sifted Robin Hood Flour
2 tsp. baking powder
 $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt
2 tsp. sugar
2 tbsp. shortening

1 cup raisins
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
*
1 cup brown sugar
1 tbsp. butter
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups boiling water

1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees F.
2. Thoroughly grease a casserole (1½ qt. size).
3. Measure sifted flour into sifter, add baking powder and salt. Sift together into mixing bowl. Add sugar.
4. Measure shortening, cut into small pieces (this simplifies the blending later) and add to dry ingredients in bowl.
5. Blend together until mixture is mealy, using pastry blender (or two knives, cutting in with scissor-like motion).
6. Add raisins, then make a well in centre of mixture and gradually add milk, stirring lightly with fork. Mix only until blended.
7. Turn batter into prepared bake dish.
8. Mix brown sugar, butter and boiling water. Pour over batter.
9. Bake at 375 degrees F. for 30 to 35 minutes.
10. Serve warm with sauce from the bake dish.

Yield: 6 servings. Note: If desired, top each serving with whipped cream.

Robin Hood Flour

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Potato Pot, Coffee Percolator, Covered Saucepan, (5 and 6½ pint sizes), Frying Pan, "Alum-line" Rustproof Clothesline Wire.

The items listed above are going into the shops just as fast as we can get them there... but you can imagine what the demand is like.

We expect to have "Wear-Ever" Pressure Cookers on the market in quantity not later than September. These new cookers will be as strong as other pressure cookers but only half the weight—made possible by a new manufacturing technique. Place your order with your dealer now to get delivery as soon as available.

"Wear-Ever"



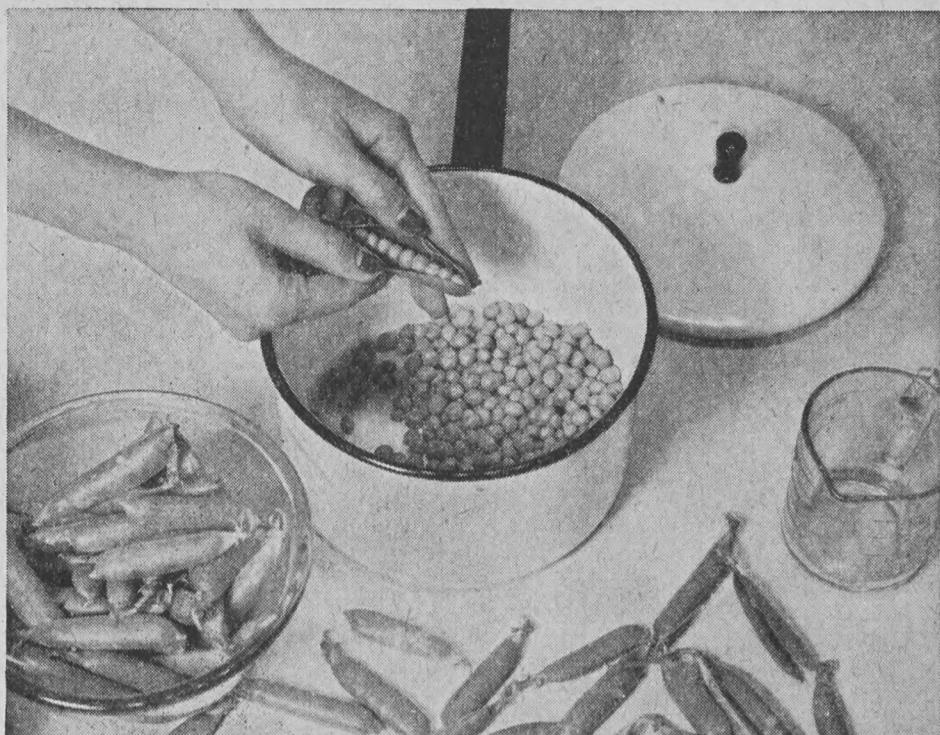
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Serving Spring Vegetables

Preparation and cooking points to give best results in flavor, texture and color

By RUTH MEREDITH



Peas, fresh from the garden, add color and appetite appeal to summer meals.

FRESH garden peas alongside of roast beef, tender new asparagus on toast served with cheese sauce, crisp colorful spinach making a nest for a bright poached egg; these and many more are all on the spring list of vegetables. Tired of stored and preserved foods the family are hungry for these tasty treats flavored with the sunshine and freshness of spring.

New vegetables should be eaten raw if it is possible. Finely grated raw carrots in a salad add extra flavor and color, besides valuable vitamin A. Fresh carrots are tempting if cut in thin strips, and served ice cold alongside celery. Tender new lettuce is excellent if finely chopped and tossed together with grated carrots and radishes with a tangy salad dressing.

Special care should be taken in the preparation of vegetables to yield the best in flavor and appearance. If they are cooked too long the vegetable is dull in color, flat in taste, inclined to be mushy, and has lost a good part of the minerals and vitamins that make it such an important food. To get the best from them cook until just done—no longer—and then serve, or drain and keep hot in a warm place.

One of the best methods of cooking vegetables is baking, as it retains more of the valuable minerals and vitamins. However, not all vegetables may be successfully baked, and the next best method is steaming. In this manner little of the food value is dissolved out. If boiling is the method called for, or the one most convenient, the best way to do vegetables is just cover them with water, boil till done, drain and serve, or keep hot. Save the water that is drained off and use it in soups, sauces and gravies. In order to get the most out of vegetables leave the skins on them until they are cooked.

In the early spring months there is an abundance of fresh wild greens that can make a valuable contribution to your table. The most common of these is probably dandelion greens, and these may be served either cooked or raw in salads. Other domestic greens such as spinach, chard or broccoli are plentiful. When cooking greens clean them carefully, and cook in as short a time as possible with the cover off, in the water that clings to the leaves. In this manner they will not lose their color and will be most appetizing. All green vegetables like peas and asparagus should be cooked quickly in just enough water to cover them, with the cover off.

In this way the color remains a bright green instead of fading. Baking soda in the water destroys valuable vitamins in the vegetable.

Scalloped Asparagus

2 bunches asparagus	Salt and pepper
2 T. fat	2 egg yolks
2 T. flour	1 c. buttered crumbs
2 c. milk	

Cut asparagus in pieces and cook. When it is almost done, prepare the sauce by melting the fat and stirring in the flour to make a smooth paste. Add milk slowly and stir constantly until the sauce is thickened. Season this with salt and pepper, and add the beaten egg yolks. To avoid lumps pour some of the hot sauce in the yolks first. Add the cooked asparagus and turn the mixture into a buttered baking dish. Cover it with buttered crumbs, and brown in a moderate oven (350-400 degrees Fahr.).

Spinach (or other greens) Loaf with Tomato Sauce

1 ¼ c. cooked, chopped spinacia, chard or other such greens	1 c. grated cheese
1 c. fine dry bread-crums	1 tsp. salt
1 egg—well beaten	1 egg—well beaten
½ tsp. pepper	½ tsp. pepper
1 T. lemon juice	1 T. lemon juice

Mix all the ingredients together and pour the mixture into a greased bread pan set in another pan of water. Bake this in the oven at 350 degrees Fahr. about 25 minutes, or steam it 30 minutes in a steamer. When cooled, unmold on a platter, and pour two cups of tomato sauce around the loaf.

Dandelion Greens

1 ½ to 2 lbs. dandelion greens	1 T. vinegar, or to taste
2 or 3 slices bacon	Salt and pepper

Wash the greens thoroughly, removing bruised portions. Cook them in a small amount of water. Keep covered until the steam has wilted the leaves, then uncover and cook the greens until they are tender. Cut the bacon in small pieces and partially fry it in a skillet. Drain the greens, add vinegar, bacon and drippings, simmer the mixture over a low flame for approximately five minutes, and serve it immediately.

French Style Peas

Put a piece of butter in a saucepan and toss fresh peas in it. Sprinkle them with a little flour and mix them well. Add a little chopped green onion, some shredded lettuce, and a half cup of boiling water, and cover them until the boiling begins. If the peas get too dry, add a little more boiling water. Cook them gently until they are just tender. Season them to taste, and serve the peas and sauce together.

The Pressure Saucepan

Housewives find many points of interest in new type of kitchen utensil

ONE of the newest postwar cooking utensils that has come on the market is the pressure saucepan. Cooking by pressure is a scientific method, and since the pressure canner turned out such a success, a smaller, convenient sized pressure saucepan has come to the aid of housewives for everyday cooking.

It is about the same size as an ordinary saucepan, and has a highly polished attractive surface. The lid is so constructed that it is clamped on and the steam pressure is kept in, instead of being allowed to escape as in the old methods of cooking. On top of the lid is a valve and indicator which registers the steam pressure inside. Never try to remove the lid of the saucepan when there is pressure inside, but either cool the saucepan in cold water, or set it aside until the dial registers no pressure. Most of these saucepans have lids that cannot be removed until the pressure is zero, and in this way there can be no mistakes. There is also a safety valve on the lid that will let out steam, should it become dangerously high.

With the purchase of a pressure saucepan, you will receive a book of instructions for its use, recipes and rules for cooking, and the best way to care for the utensil. Study this bulletin, as it will be your guide to successful cooking. Become familiar with the different parts of the saucepan, and find out the use of each one. The manufacturer has taken a great deal of time and effort to give the very best rules for its use, so be sure to read the instructions thoroughly. Do not experiment on your own, as this has all been done for you. There are directions given for the care and cleaning of the saucepan, and these will keep it shiny and new looking, and the results obtained will be as good as possible. New parts are available for your saucepan should you need any.

At first it might appear to be an expensive utensil, as it costs around \$17. However, when its many advantages and savings are considered and its sturdy, long wearing qualities are kept in mind, the pressure saucepan more than compensates for the initial cost.

One of the outstanding advantages of the pressure saucepan is the time that is saved in the cooking of foods. Because of the high steam pressure and the high temperature in the saucepan, the product is cooked quickly and thoroughly, and takes only two-thirds to three-quarters of the time used by the open kettle method. Over a period of a year this could save up to 300 hours of kitchen time for the housewife. The shortened time that would be needed around the stove would be welcome, especially during the hot summer months. Because of the short cooking time there is a great saving on fuel, and the saucepan can be used with equal ease on gas, wood, oil, or electric stoves.

In the pressure saucepan, food value often destroyed by boiling in large quantities of water in the open air, is saved to a high degree. Only a small amount of water is placed in the saucepan, and this is sealed in and cannot escape. In this manner valuable minerals and vitamins, so often drained from foods in the cooking water, are saved. Because the air is expelled from the saucepan before the cooking begins, little of the vitamin C, that is so easily destroyed in the presence of air, is lost.

Your saucepan will also help you save money by rendering less expensive cuts



The cooker is attractively styled and easy to handle.

of meat and fowl tender and appetizing in a short time. Under the high pressure of the steam, the tough connective tissue in the meat and fowl is broken down. Stews and soups are easily made in the saucepan, but be careful not to fill the cooker too full. Cereals, that previously took a long time to cook, are done in a short time.

Vegetables are easily and quickly prepared by this method, and roots and tubers are especially good. Most of the nutritive value of vegetables is saved, as these foods are so often boiled and the water containing minerals and vitamins is thrown away. More than one vegetable may be cooked at a time in the saucepan, and the only precaution that must be followed is to select vegetables that all have the same cooking time, so they will all be done simultaneously. Each vegetable will keep its individuality, as the flavors do not intermingle. The cooking time of dried vegetables and fruits is generally shortened in the saucepan.

Steamed puddings, breads and cakes are especially suited to pressure saucepan cooking. Usually these foods take hours of steaming, but under pressure the time is greatly shortened, yet there is no sacrifice in quality. Fruit cakes may be cooked in less than an hour, as compared with hours by the old method.

This saucepan is versatile, too, and can turn its hand to different tasks. If you have a baby in the house, there is no better and quicker place to sterilize the bottles than in your saucepan. Other things that need to be sterilized can be done quickly and efficiently. Ten minutes under cooking pressure is all that is needed.

When cooking in a pressure saucepan, be sure to look up the proper time limit in the booklet of recipes, as this differs with each product. Too long a cooking time will make a soggy food, especially in the case of vegetables. You must remember that a few minutes in a pressure cooker is equivalent to a much longer time by the older methods. Don't go away and leave your cooker, but stay near till the time comes to turn it off. Remember to count the cooking time from the moment the steam pressure registers the required amount. By a little shifting around on a coal or wood stove, you will find a spot that will keep the pressure to the correct height, without causing overheating. On an electric or gas stove, it is a simple matter to adjust the heat.—M.R.M.



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New Fast Rising Royal is so fast-acting . . . so easy to use . . . you can do all your baking by daylight . . . when you can watch the dough. No more "setting bread" the night before—no disappointing baking failures because the dough spoiled when the kitchen temperature changed during the night.

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CURTAIN HIGHLIGHTS

Continued from page 56

A dainty and charming way to hang curtains is to cross them at the top, giving a double thickness of the material, as well as graceful flowing lines. This is especially good in a bedroom where the morning sun is never welcomed in the sleeper's eyes. The effect is achieved by placing each curtain on a separate rod, and placing one over the other.

Cottage curtains are popular in kitchens and bathrooms, and these consist of the lower half of the window being covered with a straight hanging curtain, and tie-back curtains on the upper half. Usually the lower curtains are made of a sheer material, though this is up to the taste of the housewife. Rubberized cotton or unbleached cotton bound with bright print is popular for kitchens and bathrooms. New waterproof synthetic materials such as koroseal and walaseal are also excellent for this purpose.

Correct lengths for curtains are: Glass curtains should just clear the sill, or come just to the bottom of the apron; while drapes should be to the bottom of the apron, or reach right to the floor. Other lengths are unflattering and will spoil the effect of the curtains. If there is a radiator under the window, or any other stationary object, the curtains should be one of the shorter lengths mentioned. Never bring curtains halfway down a wall to meet a radiator.

When making curtains, allow six more inches than the window in length, or if the curtains are to be floor length, allow six inches more than the floor to the top of the window. Also, allow one inch above and a half inch casing for the rod. At least two inches should be folded into the hem to allow for shrinking, unless the material has been preshrunk, or is of a nature that will not shrink. Always cut the selvage off, and cut the curtains by the thread, so they will hang well. When measuring the window for curtains, always use a yardstick or steel measuring ruler, as a tape measure stretches and twists, so is often inaccurate. Drapes may be fastened to rings and can be drawn shut by hand, or fastened to a pulley system that draws the drapes shut by cords. This equipment, which is sold by the foot, may be purchased at the larger stores.

LAUNDERING should be done with the greatest of care. Filmy curtains such as net, voile and lace, should be washed in tepid suds. Colored curtains should never be soaked but should go straight in and out of the tub. White curtains can stand a little hotter temperature, and may be soaked for fifteen minutes. Some materials need a little starch to restore the original body, and a teaspoon or two in a quart of water is usually enough for this purpose. While the curtains are drying, it is a good idea with all material other than rayon to let them dry on curtain stretchers, unless the material is nylon or some other synthetic that does not change its shape. Rayon requires gentle care when wet, and should be hung on a line till damp enough to iron with a moderately warm iron.

Colored drapes should not be soaked, but should be washed quickly in warm, soapy water. Two lots of suds are often necessary to clean curtains thoroughly. If in doubt about the color fastness, place an old sheet between the drape and the lining. Hang the curtain straight across a line, and square the corners as they dry in order to help hold the shape. All draperies should be pressed while slightly damp with an iron only hot enough to get out the wrinkles. Glazed chintz requires only a sponge bath with lukewarm suds, as soaking the fabric will destroy the glaze. A sponge bath is also in order for rubberized cotton or oilcloth curtains that are in the kitchen or bathroom, or any of the waterproof synthetics. Unless the washability of the drapes is certain, it is wise to have them dry cleaned.

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of spicy
flavour
say HEINZ



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17 Flavours
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HC-6FP

For Healthier Feet

Foot exercise for muscle tone and skin treatments make for a happier you

By LORETTA MILLER

If your feet ache and burn! If even your old shoes suddenly seem too small, and if you can't keep up your usual pace because of burning feet, cheer up! It's more than likely the weather has a lot to do with your foot troubles. And it's more than likely, too, that your feet could stand a daily corrective program.

The chances are we have all been wearing our shoes longer than usual, long after they have lost their shape and could give our feet the support they require. And this has brought about weakened muscles, perhaps misplaced bones, and a general run-down condition of the feet. Exercise is the trick that will put you back on your feet, and healthy feet they will be.

The most commonly practised foot-exercise program can be followed without a minute's interference. In stocking or bare feet simply walk around on the balls of your feet. Balance the entire weight of your body on the balls of your feet and, without touching your heels to the floor, take at least 20 steps. Then drop the heels to the floor, shift the weight of the body to the heels (holding the balls of the feet up off of the floor) and take at least 20 steps. This isn't quite as easy as it sounds.

The next step of the routine should be done very carefully so that the right amount of pressure is placed on the foot muscles. Stand erect. Then turn the feet so that the full weight of the body is resting on the outer rim of the feet. Hold this position for a count of from three to five. Then return the foot to normal position, count three, and switch the weight of the body to the inner rim of the feet. Hold this for a count of from three to five. Return to normal, upright position. Repeat this exercise until you have turned the feet in each direction ten times.

Next: Stand in an open door and holding fast to the door frame tilt the body forward until the weight is put on the balls of the feet. Then swing the body back until the weight rests on the heels. As you do this you will see it is

a swinging movement and that it can be done in rhythm. Repeat this until you have swung forward and backward twenty times. These exercises should be repeated every day if beneficial results are to be gained.

An excellent exercise for strengthening weary arches is accomplished with the aid of a thick book. Standing on the book (as illustrated) with toes protruding over the edge, simply curl the toes downward as far as possible. Then raise the toes upward as high as you can, without taking the ball of the foot off of the book. Repeat twenty times. Add to this the marble collecting exercises and you'll have a foot routine designed for making perfect footwork. Put ten marbles on the floor and, with your bare feet, pick them up one by one. Of course the toes are used as fingers in grasping the marbles. Notice as you do this movement that the action of the toes puts the muscles of the instep to work. It is this action, repeated day after day, that strengthens weak feet and goes far toward making their steps firmer. A sturdy, deliberate step means that the body is well balanced and this adds up to mean a graceful carriage.

Tired, aching feet caused by standing, or being on the feet, make the whole body weary and the facial expression anything but serene. When foot discomfort comes, at the end of a busy day, give them a restful bath in warm water. Add special foot soothing granules to the water, keeping the feet in the warm bath for 10 or 15 minutes and you'll find the whole world brighter. Then as a special treat, dry the feet well and massage them with a good foot balm. Use the fingers and massage the feet firmly over the soles, along the sides, up over the instep and ankles. A good balm contains, among other ingredients, such cooling, soothing agents as camphor, menthol and oil of eucalyptus. It is the combination of these and the other ingredients that removes all burning from hot, irritated feet. As a final treat sprinkle foot powder over the feet before slipping them into shoes and stockings, and before going to bed.

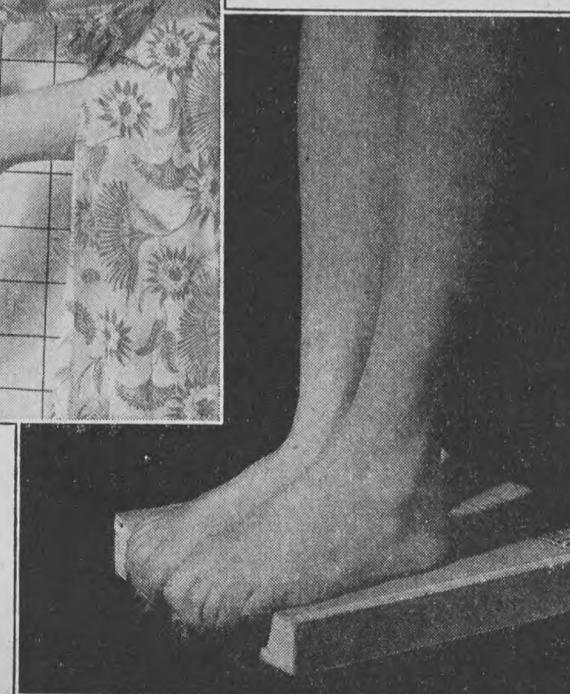
The little extra care given the feet each day will pay big dividends in foot comfort.

Calluses on the balls of the feet require special care and such troubled feet should be placed in the hands of a foot specialist. Generally, callous spots on the balls of the feet, or any other place on the feet, mean that arches are weak and that the weight of



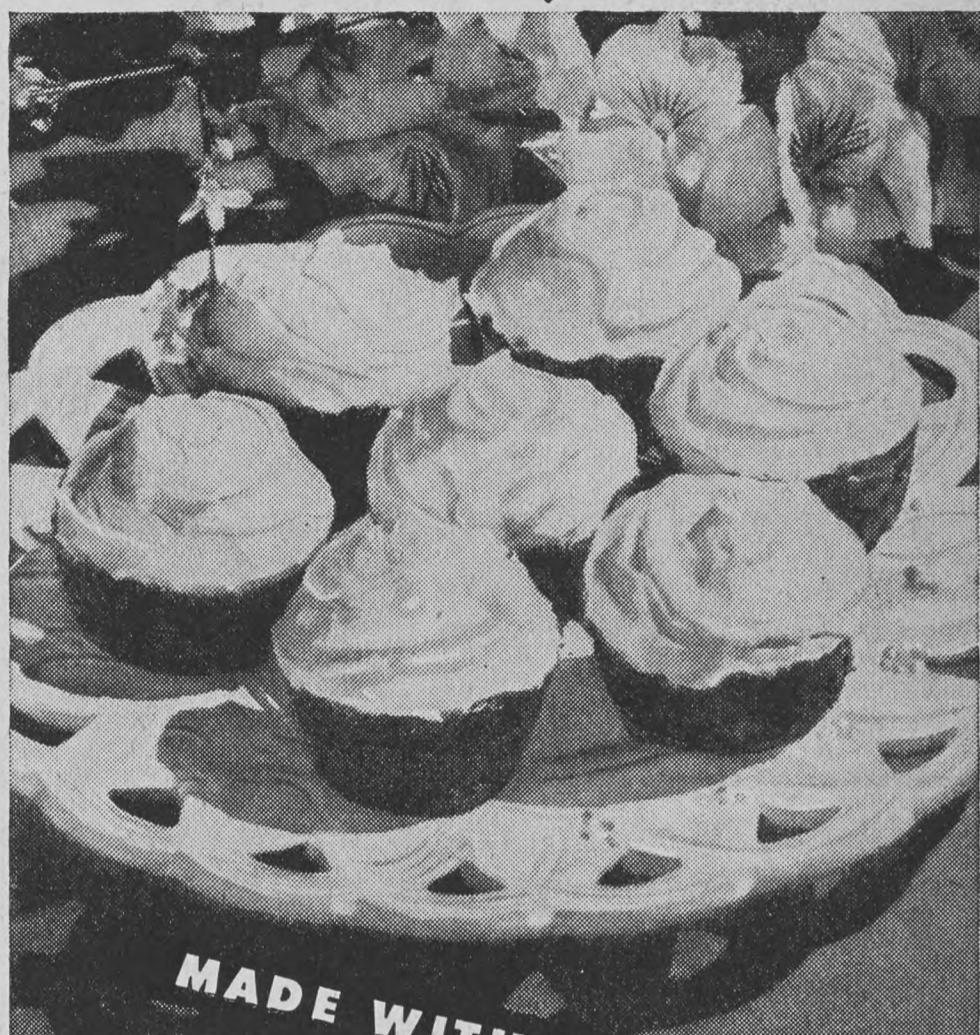
A. Massage newly bathed feet with a soothing balm that does away with tenderness and burning.

B. Raising and lowering the toes while standing on a thick book or block of wood strengthens the feet and helps trim the ankles.



dreamy... creamy...

Gingerbread Cup Cakes



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Fine-Textured
Made with MAGIC

THEY'RE melty-rich—they're luscious—and sugarless! Magic's Gingerbread Cup Cakes will put "ginger" into the most humdrum meal—without using a grain of precious sugar!

Remember—in all baked dishes, you can depend on Magic Baking Powder to help insure fuller, more delicious flavor—finer texture. These days you'll want to use Magic more than ever to safeguard ingredients, cut down food waste. Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking. Get some today.

GINGERBREAD CUP CAKES

½ cup melted shortening	1 tsp. cinnamon
1¼ cups molasses	1 tsp. ginger
1 egg, beaten	½ tsp. cloves
2½ cups sifted flour	½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. Magic Baking Soda	¾ cup hot water
1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder	

Combine shortening and molasses and add egg. Stir until well blended. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the hot water. Bake in 24 2½" cup cake pans in moderate oven (350°F.) for 30 minutes. Blend one 3-oz. package of cream cheese with enough milk to make of sauce consistency. Top each serving with a spoonful.



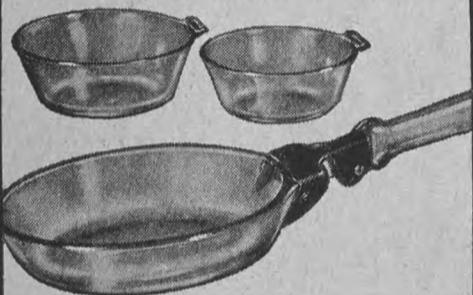
MADE IN CANADA

SEE WHAT'S COOKIN'!



AND
SEE HOW
PYREX
WARE
HELPS SO
MANY WAYS!

SAVES FOOD



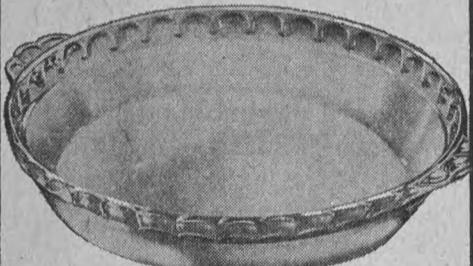
This lovely new Flameware skillet is just as much at home on the table as it is on top of the stove or in the refrigerator. So, you can cook, serve and keep food, without any wasteful transfer from one dish to another. And the detachable handle fits two different-sized saucepan bowls . . . these three shining dishes make a perfect matched set, a lovely trio no kitchen should be without.

SAVES TIME



The new Pyrex bowls are just as smooth and easy to wash as any other Pyrex dish. Their vivid colors come out of the suds bright and sparkling as new. Less washing, too, when you can cook, serve and keep food in the same dish. And remember, food cooks $\frac{1}{3}$ faster in Pyrex ware. These four bright colored bowls, nested to save space, are a welcome addition to any kitchen.

SAVES FLAVOR



This new Pyrex Pie Plate has special fluted edge and extra depth to keep delicious juices and flavor inside the pie and out of the oven. Besides, faster cooking preserves the flavor of any food, and Pyrex ware cooks as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ faster. You can't find any kitchen or glass ware that will give more help with your cooking than genuine Pyrex ware.

SAVES MONEY

Look for one or other of these famous Pyrex trademarks. They mean the original heat-resistant glass cookingware. They mean beautiful, economical dishes that will give the busy housewife real day-to-day pleasure. They mean, too, "A product of Corning Research in Glass."



Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

JOHN A. HUSTON CO. LTD., SOLE CANADIAN DISTRIBUTOR

the body is not being properly carried by the feet. More than likely a pair of properly fitted shoes will correct the minor trouble and prevent a major foot problem.

Corns are more likely to result from shoes that are too large than from shoes that are too tight. If these sensitive little calluses appear on the joints of the toes, look to your shoe size. In the meantime, cover the tender spot with a special little oval protective covering which will make it less sensitive. Don't try "operating" on the corn yourself unless you know exactly what you are doing.

Ingrown nails that cause sharp twinges in the toe and foot should likewise be cared for by a good chiropodist. Such nails that grow into the flesh at the sides of the toes may be the result of shoes that are too short, or from shaping the nails too much at their sides. If the condition is only beginning, a tiny wedge of cotton placed between the nail and the flesh will force the nail to grow out at the tip instead of down at the side. But if the condition is beyond the "home care" stage, by all means have the trouble correctly treated.

Now any one of these latter conditions: Calluses on the balls of the feet, corns, or ingrowing toenails may not in themselves be very troublesome, but may mean the beginning of more serious foot ills. However, when all three conditions appear, it is high time such neglected feet were placed into trustworthy hands and the conditions overcome.

Intelligent care of the feet is an important step toward better looks, and better looking ankles, too. Strong, healthy feet improve posture and carriage, make the facial expression calm and give one a feeling of well-being.

Our District Nurse

VAUXHALL and the surrounding district in Alberta is far from doctors and dentists. The nearest hospital is at Taber, more than 30 miles away. But Vauxhall has a district nurse. After several years of effort on the part of a faithful few, we have a neat stuccoed house for the district nurse, one that is comfortable and fairly convenient in its equipment and arrangements. Here patients come for examination and treatment. Here parents bring their young children for vaccination and inoculation against childhood diseases.

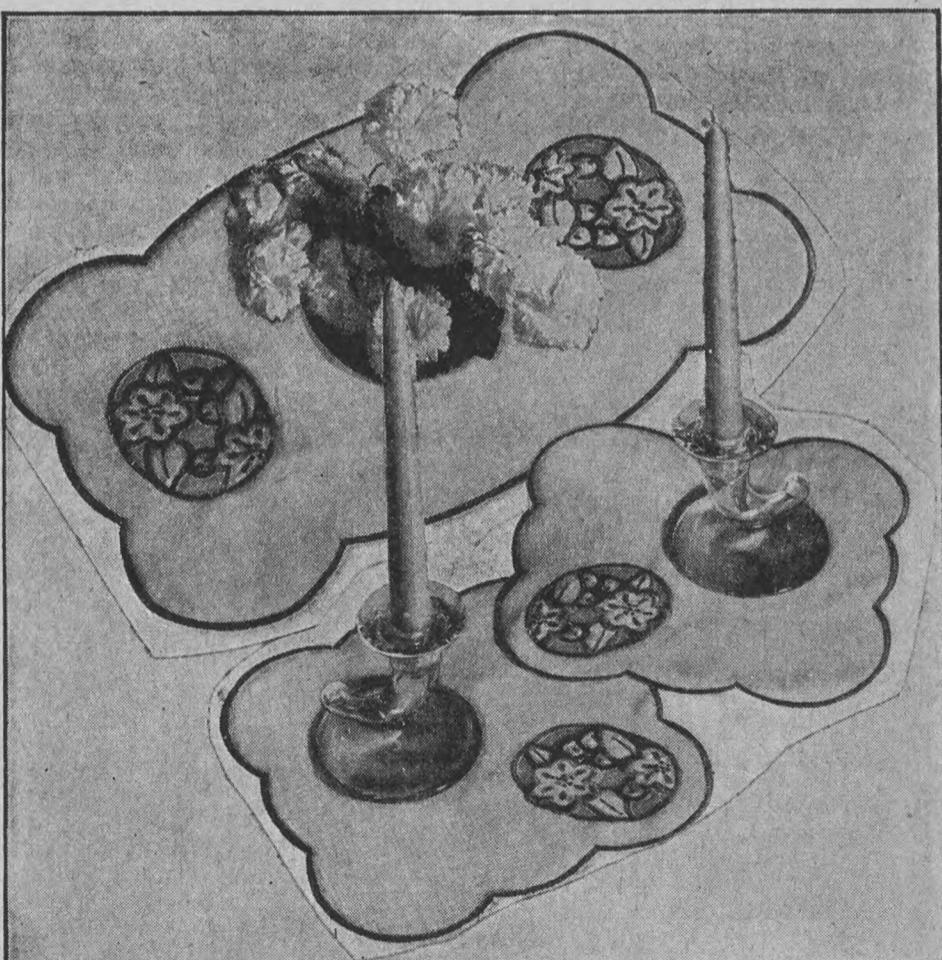
The residents of the district and town are giving whole-hearted support to the project in spite of the discouraging fact that the nurse's home and all its contents were burned to the ground, about four years ago during the nurse's absence.

The Alberta government pays the nurse's salary. For the other expenses the following plan was adopted in 1945: the Vauxhall Co-operative Feeders' and Shippers' Association voted to deduct \$2.00 per family from the receipts of their members towards maintenance of the nurse's home. This plan, it was considered, would take care of most rural residents, when the matters of gas, tires and time were important. The town or hamlet of Vauxhall, with about 50 householders, was canvassed from house-to-house for \$2.00 subscriptions. During the fall of 1945 this canvassing fell to my lot. The task took just about all the daylight hours of one short day. The houses of the hamlet are spread over an area approximately one mile square. On the outskirts they follow no particular pattern of streets.

I picked a calm mild day for the work and found the task more of a pleasure than work. The response was ready and

Buffet Set

By ANNE DEBELLE



Design No. 713.

NO matter what style your buffet is it will look prettier decorated with this very attractive 3-piece set worked in cutwork and finished with a buttonhole edge. We have stamped it on white Irish linen and we send you instructions for doing the embroidery. Stamped No. 713, price \$1.00. Threads 30 cents (either blended flower colors or all one color are available—please state preference). Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework, Winnipeg, Man.

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DERMA-VITE

cheerful. More than 75 per cent of the people were enthusiastic in their giving. In two cases \$5.00 contributions were turned in, one of them from a bachelor. This canvassing aroused no antagonism anywhere. I was cordially invited to eat or take tea at several places. Only in three places was there any criticism of the way work was carried on and one a constructive comment suggesting that an X-ray machine should be secured for the needs of accident patients.

The District Nursing Association which superintends the project at Vauxhall is pressing on to new goals. For two years it has been considering dental treatment for our school children. Efforts have been made to take children to town for dental treatment. The plan was to take them by bus, under the nurse's care but the scarcity of gas, tires and dentists has prevented this up to the present. Remembering that there is one overworked doctor in Taber, the people of this district feel a sense of security in having someone present in our village, who can take over in illness, accident or emergency; who can vaccinate, inoculate and even deliver babies.

Yes, the Vauxhall people are glad they have a district nurse, who ably fills in for the country doctor. In the west we so often lack the old-fashioned country doctor, who was so familiar to many of us in our childhood in the older settlements of eastern Canada.—Mrs. S. E. Warren.

Kitchen Hints

Potpourri of ideas from for the busy housewife

By RUTH GARVEN

Have you an old metal-edged ruler lying about that the children used at school? Use it to cut oblong cookies. It keeps the edges trim and even.

* * *

What about the old gramophone cabinet in the attic? Detach the record file and bring it down to a cupboard near your range and put it between two shelves. Now file your pot lids and pie plates. There will be no clattering upset of a pile when you choose the one you want.

* * *

Put two or three layers of newspaper under your new oilcloth for the kitchen table. See that it projects over the edges. The cracks that so soon appear, especially at the corners, are much longer delayed.

* * *

Do you have trouble remembering whose jar or jelly glass is whose? We all accumulate them from our kind neighbors who share their good things with us. When the bottle is washed put in a slip with owner's name and it's much easier to remember to return it on the next trip to your neighbors. It really would be nicer, though, to fill it with one of your specialties.

* * *

Of course your family loves pancakes for supper in a cool evening, but you sometimes hesitate about making them because of that smoke that just seems to penetrate every corner of the house. Don't grease your pan but rub well with plenty of salt when hot. Just one treatment should suffice for the batch.

* * *

A tip for raisin pie that puts it in the super duper class is to use a suspicion of cinnamon for flavoring.

* * *

Here is one the family will really get a kick out of. After putting dressing in a fowl we hated the job of sewing it up with greasy thread and needle, so we just keep two or three safety pins with the kitchen gadgets and they do the job neatly. Of course it really does look funny, but you will be the first one to see the joke.

The flavour is delicious

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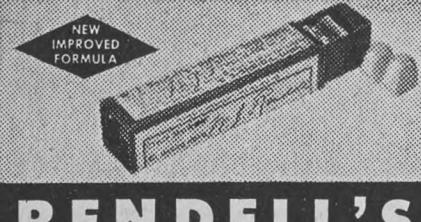
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No. 2612 — Feminine dress with a smart raglan yolk, small waist and full skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 39-inch fabric, with 1½ yards one-inch ribbon.

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No. 2618 — A feminine little teen age frock. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2½ yards 35-inch fabric, with ½ yard ruffling.

No. 2915 — Attractive little home dress, with pretty cap sleeves. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 35-inch fabric, 3¾ yards braid.



No. 2668 — Flattering "push-up" sleeves make this lovely dress so up-to-date. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.



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The Country Boy and Girl



Spring

By AUDREY MCKIM

Busy Mother Nature
Scrubbed her sky—
Washed all the fleecy clouds
And hung them to dry.
She poured out the water
On the world's large room,
And then swished it dry
With her south wind broom.
Yes, everybody's washing
This time of year,
Mother washes in the kitchen,
And I wash here!

Little Lost Shoe

By MARY E. GRANNAN.

*Little Betty Blue
Lost her holiday shoe.*

AND the whole town was in a turmoi, because they were Betty Blue's holiday shoes. They were special-special. They were red and shining and they made feet that wore them dance in happiness. Bobby Shaftoe had sent them to Betty Blue from away across the sea. "Bobby Shaftoe had gone to sea, with silver buckles on his knee."

"And he's coming home to marry me . . . Bobby Shaftoe," sobbed Betty Blue. "And now I've lost my holiday shoe. He wanted me to wear them the day his ship sailed into the harbor. He said 'Red shoes, when I come home, Betty Blue. White shoes when we get married . . . and golden slippers all the rest of our days', and now I've lost the red slippers and I can't meet my Bonny Bobby Shaftoe."

"Tush and nonsense," said Old Mother Hubbard. "If you're going to let a red shoe interfere with your happiness, Bobby Shaftoe is better off without you."

Betty Blue sobbed all the louder, and Bo Peep said, "Don't be cross to her, Old Mother Hubbard. Bobby Shaftoe's ship should dock today, and she's just so upset, she doesn't know what she's saying."

"Well all I can say is, that she was very careless to lose the shoe in the first place. How did that happen, Betty Blue?" said the old lady, softening.

"I don't know. I'll never be able to understand it," sobbed Betty. "I put my two lovely shoes, side by side in my shoebag. I've never taken them out once, for fear my fingers would soil them, before Bobby came home, and today he's coming, and when I went to get my shoes, one of them was gone."

"Um," said Old Mother Hubbard. "Red shoes don't fly. Somebody has stolen that shoe."

"Oh, no, Mother Hubbard," said Little Bo Peep. "No one would be so mean to Betty Blue."

"I don't know about that. Let me think! 'Tom, Tom, the Piper's son, stole a pig and away he run' . . . perhaps, Tom stole the shoe. We'll just go down to the Piper's and see."

Tom was sitting outside the Piper's door, and he hung his head when the three of them came along. It was Mother Hubbard who spoke, "Tom," she said, "Betty lost her holiday shoe, do you know anything about it?"

"No, ma'am," said Tom, "I don't. I'm never going to touch anything again. I should never have taken the pig. I don't know why I stole it . . . but my father . . . well I've had a talk with my father

A LONG with June days, summer comes at last. School is over and now you have more time for play—that is of course after chores have been done and errands run. The breeze whispering round the corner and the sun stealing through the window call to you, "Come out to the great outdoors."

One of the most delightful surprises Old Mother Nature has waiting for you is the tiny ruby-throated hummingbird with his dark green feathers and scarlet throat patch. This remarkable little bird, which can fly backwards and sideways as well as forwards, makes a humming sound by vibrating its wings so rapidly that neither the human eye or a camera can follow the motion. You will have to look very carefully in tall trees or low bushes to find its lichen-covered, cunningly concealed nest which is only the size of a walnut shell and contains one or two pure white eggs. Have you seen the hummingbird jab its long bill into a flower to get at the nectar? Small bottles filled with sugar and water will attract this bird and he is very fond of the columbines and petunias in your garden.

Have you ever disturbed an ant hill and watched the ants scurry about with small white things in their mouths? These small white objects are cocoons which hold baby ants. The ants in an ant hill are divided into groups each with a special job to do—the queen ant lays the eggs, the workers look after the young and the warriors protect the ant hill and make war on other ants and often capture them for slaves.

"O-ka-lee!" that flute-like call is the red-winged blackbird very jaunty in his jet black uniform with red and yellow shoulder patches.

and I'm never going to steal anything again."

"I'm glad to hear that Tom," said Old Mother Hubbard. And the three of them left the Piper's. They met Simple Simon by the gate. He was laughing in his usual simple way, and he said to Old Mother Hubbard. "I . . . I . . . I'm . . . going to have fun . . . yes . . . fun . . . The-little-girl-that-has-the-little-curl is going to give me a boat . . . a red boat . . . and I'm going to put it in the river I am . . . and sail it I am . . . A red boat . . . a little red boat."

"Red boat?" said Old Mother Hubbard. "A red boat, eh? The-little-girl-that-has-the-little-curl-right-in-the-middle-of-her-forehead, is having one of her horrid days, I'm thinking. Come on Betty Blue. Come along Bo Peep. We're going to see the little girl."

And they went to the little girl's house, and they knocked. She called "Is that you Simple Simon? Come in, I've got your red boat all ready."

Old Mother Hubbard opened the door, and there stood the little girl with the red holiday shoe in her hand.

"My shoe!" cried Betty Blue.

"Oh, Little Girl," cried Bo Peep, "how could you be so mean?"

"I don't know except that I didn't want Betty Blue to be happy because I wasn't happy. I was feeling horrid, so I wanted her to feel horrid."

"Silly little girl," said Old Mother Hubbard. "Don't you know the way to feel happy, is to make other people happy?"

"No," said the little girl . . . "I guess I'm very horrid."

"When you're good remember, you're very very good. So give back the shoe to Betty Blue, and come with us to meet Bobby Shaftoe," said Old Mother Hubbard.

And they all went to meet Bobby Shaftoe, and Betty Blue wore her holiday shoes and she was so happy that the whole world seemed glad.

To Keep From Getting Lost

SOONER or later you'll get lost if you don't watch out. All people seem to do it. And it's not a bit nice.

If you have been raised in the country, the city skyscrapers, the streets, and the avenues will appear to have a nasty habit of playing hide-and-go-seek with you. If you are city bred, the hills and trees of the countryside will seem to be conspiring together to lose you.

What's to be done about it? You have no sixth sense of direction to help you like the birds.

The secret is the mind map. Even though you are wandering about in a bustling strange city where enquiries are easy, it is best to get the habit of fixing prominent buildings in your mind. It saves plenty of time and trouble later on; makes you feel confident and secure. Find out which direction the streets and avenues run. Follow your wanderings on your mind map.

Out in the country, and especially in wooded areas, keeping yourself found is

the old ones you have left behind. That way, your mind map is a continuous panorama and you will be well rewarded for your pains of a little care and common sense.

Use your head and your eyes, and, if you must get lost, don't get so far lost you can't find yourself again.—Walter King.

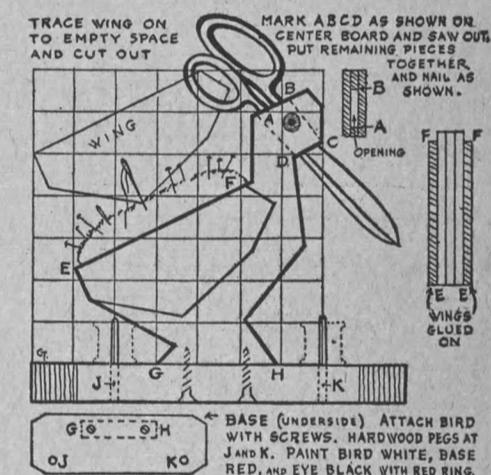
Scissor Bill Duck

THIS bird won't fly south for the winter but he will perch in your house and patiently hold scissors, pins, needles and spools. To make the bird take a piece of inch board $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 9 inches long, for the base, saw as in diagram and sandpaper edges. Drill holes at J and K and drive in hardwood pegs or headless nails large enough to hold a spool of thread.

Now take three boards $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick and 7 inches square. Lay them on top of each other and drive in two small nails to hold them together. On one side rule off inch squares as in diagram. Draw the bird and the wings as shown and saw apart. Pull out nails. You now have three boards in the shape of the bird and three wings. Take middle piece (bird) and saw out ABCD. Then nail or glue pieces together as in diagram. Glue one wing on each side. For pin cushion on the back glue on a piece of weatherstrip or soft pad.

Attach the bird to the base with two large screws. Paint bird white, for the eyes a black spot with a red ring. The base is also red.

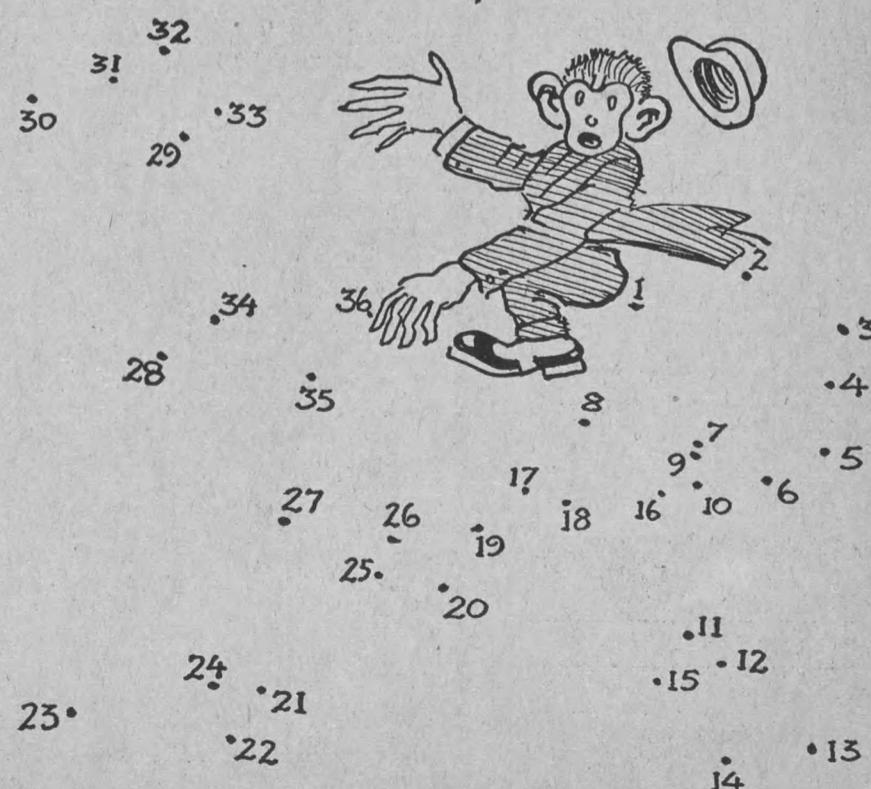
Stick a few pins in his back, drop scissors into the opening and—presto—your bird becomes SCISSOR BILL DUCK!



What Is The Monk Doing?

Connect the dots from 1 to 36 and you will find that Mr. Monk is riding on something. What is it?—A.T.

Monkey Doodles



Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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THE COUNTRY GUIDE, June, 1946
Winnipeg, Man.
From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name.....

P.O.

Prov.

Numbers..... Please print plainly.

STRAIGHT FROM THE GRASS ROOTS



THAT Grand Old Man of pre-settlement days in the North West Territory, Wm. Bleasdale Cameron, the only white man to escape from the Frog Lake Massacre, is now living on Vancouver Island, and is still writing, though away over 80. We got this letter from him some time ago.

"I am very tired and it is late but it is also the eve of the date of the Frog Lake Massacre and I am reminded of two of what I have regarded as remarkable coincidences. About 10 a.m. of April 2, 1908, I said to my wife, 'This is the date, if not the hour, of the Frog Lake Massacre of 1885, and my first day as a prisoner of the murderers. It would be an odd thing if this child of ours were to arrive in the world today.' At 2 p.m., four hours later, Douglas, future Dominion tennis champion and member of the Davis Cup team, actually made his initial appearance.

"Second coincidence: The Frog Lake tragedy took place on April 2, 1885. A few years ago I was looking at a map of Alberta, which took in the Frog Lake area. The lakes were printed in blue and their altitudes were printed in figures on the lakes themselves. And what is the altitude of Frog Lake? Would you believe it? 1885 feet above sea level."

* * *

SPEAKING of synonyms and near synonyms, how is this, sent in by Minnie Mueller of Styal, Alberta?

A sufferer who lives close to a railroad yard in a suburb wrote the railway company as follows, complaining about the noise made by a switch engine: Gentlemen: Why is it that your engine has to ding and dong and hiss and hum and clang and bang and bell and wail and pant and rant and howl and yowl and grate and grind and click and clack and chug and chortle and hoot and toot and crash and clash and moan and groan and whistle and wheeze and squawk and squeal and jar and jerk and jingle and jangle and sing and ring and chatter and clatter and hum and drum and grunt and growl and thump and bump and jolt and jostle and snort and snarl and quiver and quake and rumble and rattle and yell and swell and shake and shriek all night long?

* * *

BROWNING, Montana, is 40 miles south of the line. From that point comes this story, published in the Browning Chief, the local weekly:

"One of the most unusual feats of Mother Nature, in which it was borne out that 'it is an ill wind that does not do someone some good,' is in evidence at George Van Soden's farm.

"Having last week cultivated his large tract of wheatland for planting, the heavy Canadian wind Wednesday night, laden with Thatcher wheat from Canada, sowed his ground as thoroughly as he could do it himself.

"Yesterday he and his two neighbors, surprised by developments, took samples of the impregnated soil, discovering that there were wheat sprouts over two-thirds of the ground. There was practically no trace of any other seeds. In some spots, he said, he would reseed to assure a 100 per cent crop.

"Thus George's season's wheat plant is about over.

"And thanks to the wind—and to the Canadian farmers."

CAN anyone beat this for bringing pigs to the weanling stage? The Minnedosa Tribune says that: A 3-year-old

Yorkshire sow belonging to Averill Bros. of Crocus, has made sort of a record for herself, having had six litters of pigs in that time and brought 73 to the weaning age, making an average of 12 to a litter with one to spare. She generally had 17 or 18 pigs to a litter and some of these were passed on to a second sow who farrowed about the same time and was usually able to feed more than she produced. "Bacon for Britain" was her slogan.

* * *

OLD Uncle Tom Brophy isn't one of the faithful but he isn't worrying about the social credit plan of the Alberta government, or so he told the Calgary Albertan. He explained why. "Now," he said, "they've got to shine it up and round off th' corners—an' that'll take six months—an' then submit it t' th' Supreme court—an' that'll take six months—an' proclaim it an' gather up a bunch of statistics to work it on—an' that'll take six months—and argue about it with th' boys at Ottawa—an' that'll take six months an' then . . ."

"Well, in this here age of atom bombs an' spy rings an' international bust-ups who's gonna worry over somethin' that ain't gonna happen for a couple years yet?"

"Not me, anyway."

* * *

J. E. CAMERON, Balcarres, Sask., visited Ontario after spending over 40 years on the prairies and was thrilled by the beautiful flowering shrubs and trees, with their white, pink and peach colored blossoms.

"Have you seen the tree with the yellow blossoms?" asked a friend. "It is the prettiest one we have in this vicinity."

"No," he replied, "but I sure would like to see it."

"You come along with me and I'll show it to you."

It was a caragana.

* * *

SOMEONE wrote this to the St. Walburg Enterprise: We notice that Col. P. M. Abel is writing a series of articles on European agriculture in *The Country Guide*. When we knew Mr. Abel he was a lieutenant and our senior officer in the First Great War. Well, we remember one night in France while on picket duty, a great commotion sprang up in the horse lines. Arriving there we found Lieut. Abel and Lieut. Halderson, who by the way was a journalist from the martimes, from the maritimes.

in a glorious mixup with some of the horses. After getting the animals quieted down, we were called over to Mr. Abel, who shouted: "Can't you keep these blankety-blank horses quiet so that I can get some sleep?"

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